

20 部位別がん生存率の国際比較 International Comparisons of Cancer Survival Rates

部位別5年相対生存率(%)の日米欧比較—日本7がん登録と米国SEERプログラムと欧州連合
Comparison of 5-year relative survivals by site — 7 Cancer Registries in Japan, the US SEER Program and Eurocare-3

部位 (ICD-10)	Site	日本7がん登録 7 Cancer Registries	米国SEER US SEER Program	欧州連合 Eurocare-3
全がん (C00-C96)	All cancers	49	63 ¹⁾	47 ¹⁾
口腔・咽頭 (C00-C14)	Oral cavity, pharynx	51	59	—
食道 (C15)	Esophagus	25	14	10
胃 (C16)	Stomach	58	22	23
結腸 (C18)	Colon	66	62	51
直腸および肛門 (C19-C21)	Rectum	63	63	48
肝臓 (C22)	Liver	17	7	7
胆のう・胆管 (C23-C24)	Gallbladder and bile ducts	18	16	12
膵臓 (C25)	Pancreas	6	4	4
喉頭 (C32)	Larynx	77	65	62
肺・気管 (C33-C34)	Lung, trachea	20	15	11
乳房(女) (C50)	Breast (females)	83	87	77
子宮頸部 (C53)	Cervix uteri	71 ²⁾	73	63
子宮体部 (C54)	Corpus uteri		85	78
卵巣 (C56)	Ovary	44	43	38
前立腺 (C61)	Prostate	63	98	67
精巣 (C62)	Testis	90	96	93
膀胱 (C67)	Urinary bladder	74	82	71
甲状腺 (C73)	Thyroid	90	96	83
ホジキン病 (C81)	Hodgkin's disease	44	59	80
非ホジキンリンパ腫、ほか (C82-C85)	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma		55 ³⁾	53
多発性骨髄腫 (C88-C90)	Multiple myeloma	25	33	33
白血病 (C91-C95)	Leukemia	28	48	39

地域がん登録に基づくがん患者の5年相対生存率を、日本(7府県)、米国(SEER計画参加9登録)、欧州連合22ヶ国¹⁾の3群で比較すると、診断年に多少の違いがあり留意が必要であるが、わが国のがん患者の生存率は、食道、胃、大腸、肝臓、喉頭、肺などで高く、精巣、リンパ腫、白血病で低い傾向を示した。

Comparisons of 5-year relative survival rates in population-

(注) 1) Berrino F, et al. Annals of Oncology 14, 2003 Supplement 5)
Note : 1) Berrino F, et al. Annals of Oncology 14, 2003 Supplement 5)

(注) 日本7登録(宮城、山形、新潟、福井、大阪、鳥取、長崎): がん研究助成金「地域がん登録研究班」による協同調査。1993-96年診断の新発届出患者。

米国SEER: 米国SEER計画参加の9登録。1993-96年診断患者。
EUROCARE-3: EU22ヶ国生存率協同調査。1990-94年診断患者。
1) Excludes C44, 2) Includes C55, 3) Excludes C96

Note : Seven districts for the Cancer Registry are Miyagi, Yamagata, Niigata, Fukui, Osaka, Tottori and Nagasaki. This is a collaborative work by Research Group for the Population-based Cancer Registry in Japan, and is supported by Grant-in-Aid for Cancer Research in the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Cancer patients newly diagnosed and reported between 1993 and 1996 are included.

US SEER program: Newly diagnosed cancer patients between 1993 and 1996 in 9 registries in the SEER program.

EUROCARE-3: Newly diagnosed cancer patients of 22 countries in European Union between 1990-1994. This is a joint work for survival analysis.

based cancer registry among Japan (7 prefectures), U.S. (9 registries in the SEER program), and Europe¹⁾ (22 countries in EUROCARE study) reveal that survival rates in Japan are higher for esophagus, stomach, colon/rectum, liver, larynx, and lung, and lower for testis, malignant lymphoma, and leukaemia. These results should be interpreted with caution, since years at diagnosis varies across these three regions.