

全国肿瘤登记中心
National Cancer Control & National Central Cancer Registry
卫生部
Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health

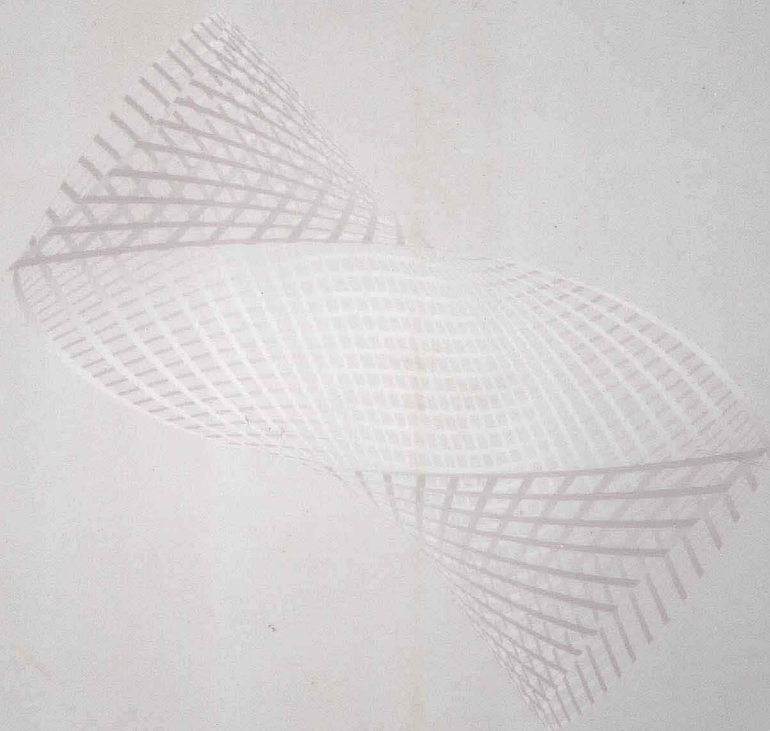
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中国肿瘤登记年报

CHINESE CANCER REGISTRY ANNUAL REPORT

中国肿瘤登记地区2006年发病死亡

CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY IN CHINESE CANCER
REGISTRATION AREAS IN 2006



军事医学科学出版社

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全国肿瘤防治研究办公室 / 全国肿瘤登记中心

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序

恶性肿瘤已经成为我国重大的公共卫生问题,全面、准确和及时掌握人群恶性肿瘤发病与死亡及其相关因素信息是肿瘤预防和控制的基础工作。为加速推广我国肿瘤登记工作,2002年卫生部责成由中国医学科学院肿瘤医院和全国肿瘤防治研究办公室建立“全国肿瘤登记中心”,负责全国肿瘤登记资料的收集、审核和出版,编写肿瘤登记工作指导手册,开展培训,组织研讨和加强国际交流与合作。经过多年的努力,全国肿瘤登记中心于2008年开始,采用国际通用的肿瘤登记统计方法,编撰出版了《中国肿瘤登记年报2004》。《2008中国肿瘤登记年报》采用了中英文双语的版式出版,标志着我国肿瘤登记工作已迈入常规化和制度化的进程。今年《2009中国肿瘤登记年报》如期出版,必定会为我国肿瘤预防与控制政策的制定、流行病学研究以及防治措施的实施与评价提供科学依据。

卫生部疾病预防控制局

2010年2月

Preface

Cancer has become a major public health issue in China. It is of great significance to fully, accurately and duly command information on cancer attack, death and relevant factors in cancer prevention and control. Under the request of the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Cancer Institute & Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and the National Office for Cancer Prevention and Control jointly established the National Central Cancer Registry (NCCR) in 2002 to accelerate cancer registration throughout the country. NCCR is entitled to collect, examine and publish the country's cancer registration data, edit job guide manuals for cancer registration, launch training programs, sponsor seminars, and intensify international exchange and cooperation. Since 2008, NCCR has been published *China Cancer Registration Annual Report 2004*, applying the internationally generic statistics method. The publication of the bilingual *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2008* marked that Chinese cancer registry has stepped into the routinized and institutionalized process. *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2009* is now published on schedule, and we believed that the data will provide useful information for mapping out strategies of cancer prevention and control, study of cancer epidemiology, cancer control implementation and evaluation.

Disease Prevention and Control Bureau,
Ministry of Health
February, 2010

鸣 谢

编委会对各肿瘤登记处的相关工作人员在本次年报出版过程中给予的大力协助,尤其在整理、补充、审核登记资料,以及建档、建库等方面所做出的贡献表示感谢!同时对评审专家为本次年报提出的宝贵意见表示感谢!

Acknowledgement

The editorial committee would like to express their gratitude to all staff of cancer registries who have made a great contribution to the report, especially on cultivating the cancer registration database. Sincere thanks go to all members of the Review Group for their valuable comments on the publication.

登记处名单 List of cancer registries

序号 No.	省(市、区) Province	肿瘤登记处 Cancer registries	登记处所在单位 Institute	地级以上城市 =1 县和县级市 =2 City=1 County=2
1	北京 Beijing	北京市 Beijing City	北京市肿瘤医院肿瘤研究所 Beijing Cancer Hospital & Cancer Institute	1
2	河北 Hebei	涉县 Shexian County	河北省涉县肿瘤研究所 Cancer Institute of Shexian, Hebei	2
3		磁县 Cixian County	河北省磁县肿瘤医院 Cancer Hospital of Cixian, Hebei	2
4	山西 Shanxi	阳城县 Yangcheng County	山西省阳城县肿瘤研究所 Cancer Institute of Yangcheng, Shanxi	2
5	辽宁 Liaoning	沈阳市 Shenyang City	辽宁省沈阳市疾病预防控制中心 Shenyang Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
6		大连市 Dalian City	辽宁省大连市疾病预防控制中心 Dalian Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
7		大连市金州区 Jinzhou District, Dalian City	辽宁省大连市金州区疾病预防控制中心 Jinzhou District Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
8		鞍山市 Anshan City	辽宁省鞍山市疾病预防控制中心 Anshan Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
9		本溪市 Benxi City	辽宁省本溪市疾病预防控制中心 Benxi Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
10	黑龙江 Heilongjiang	哈尔滨市道里区 Daoli District, Harbin City	黑龙江省哈尔滨市道里区疾病预防控制中心 Daoli District Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
11		哈尔滨市南岗区 Nangang District, Harbin City	黑龙江省哈尔滨市南岗区疾病预防控制中心 Nangang District Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
12	上海 Shanghai	上海市 Shanghai City	上海市疾病预防控制中心 Shanghai Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
13	江苏 Jiangsu	无锡市 Wuxi City	江苏省无锡市疾病预防控制中心 Wuxi Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
14		铜山县 Tongshan County	江苏省铜山县疾病预防控制中心 Tongshan Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
15		金坛市 Jintan County	江苏省金坛市疾病预防控制中心 Jintan Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
16		苏州市 Suzhou City	江苏省苏州市疾病预防控制中心 Suzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
17		海安县 Hai'an County	江苏省海安县疾病预防控制中心 Hai'an Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
18		启东市 Qidong County	江苏省启东肝癌研究所 Liver Cancer Institute of Qidong, Jiangsu	2
19		海门市 Haimen County	江苏省海门市疾病预防控制中心 Haimen Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
20		连云港市 Lianyungang City	江苏省连云港市疾病预防控制中心 Lianyungang Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
21		赣榆县 Ganyu County	江苏省赣榆县疾病预防控制中心 Ganyu Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2

(续) 登记处名单 List of cancer registries

序号 No.	省(市、区) Province	肿瘤登记处 Cancer registries	登记处所在单位 Institute	地级以上城市=1 县和县级市=2 City=1 County=2
22		东海县 Donghai County	江苏省东海县疾病预防控制中心 Donghai Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
23		灌云县 Guanyun County	江苏省灌云县疾病预防控制中心 Guanyun Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
24		淮安市楚州区 Chuzhou District, Huai'an City	江苏省淮安市楚州区疾病预防控制中心 Chuzhou District Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
25		建湖县 Jianhu County	江苏省建湖县疾病预防控制中心 Jianhu Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
26		大丰市 Dafeng County	江苏省大丰市疾病预防控制中心 Dafeng Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
27		扬中市 Yangzhong County	江苏省扬中市疾病预防控制中心 Yangzhong Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
28		泰兴市 Taixing County	江苏省泰兴市疾病预防控制中心 Taixing Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
29	浙江 Zhejiang	杭州市 Hangzhou City	浙江省杭州市疾病预防控制中心 Hangzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
30		嘉兴市 Jiaxing City	浙江省嘉兴市疾病预防控制中心 Jiaxing Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
31		嘉善县 Jiashan County	浙江省嘉善县肿瘤研究所 Jiashan Cancer Institute	2
32		海宁市 Haining County	浙江省海宁市中医医院肿瘤所 Haining Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital & Cancer Institute	2
33	安徽 Anhui	马鞍山市 Ma'anshan City	安徽省马鞍山市疾病预防控制中心 Ma'anshan Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
34	福建 Fujian	长乐市 Changle County	福建省长乐市肿瘤防治研究所 Changle Cancer Prevention and Control Institute	2
35	山东 Shandong	临朐县 Linqu County	山东省临朐县卫生局肿瘤登记处 Cancer Registry of Linqu Health Bureau	2
36		肥城市 Feicheng County	山东省肥城市人民医院 People's Hospital of Feicheng, Shandong	2
37	河南 Henan	林州市 Linzhou County	河南省林州市肿瘤医院 Linzhou Cancer Hospital	2
38	湖北 Hubei	武汉市 Wuhan City	湖北省武汉市疾病预防控制中心 Wuhan Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
39	广东 Guangdong	广州市 Guangzhou City	广东省广州市疾病预防控制中心 Guangzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
40		深圳市 Shenzhen City	深圳市疾病预防控制中心慢病所 Chronic Disease Institute, Shenzhen Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
41		四会市 Sihui County	广东省四会市肿瘤研究所 Sihui Cancer Institute	2
42		中山市 Zhongshan County	广东省中山市肿瘤研究所 Zhongshan Cancer Institute	2
43	广西 Guangxi	苍梧县 Cangwu County	广西苍梧县鼻咽癌防治所 Cangwu Institute of NPC Control and Prevention	2
44		扶绥县 Fusui County	广西扶绥县肿瘤防治研究所 Fusui Cancer Institute	2
45	重庆 Chongqing	重庆市 Chongqing City	重庆市疾病预防控制中心 Chongqing Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
46	四川 Sichuan	盐亭县 Yanting County	四川省盐亭县肿瘤防治研究所 Yanting Cancer Institute	2
47	云南 Yunnan	个旧市 Gejiu County	云南省个旧市防癌办 Office of Cancer Prevention of Gejiu, Yunnan	2
48	甘肃 Gansu	兰州市 Lanzhou City	甘肃省兰州市疾病预防控制中心 Lanzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention	1
49		武威市 Wuwei City	甘肃省武威肿瘤医院 Wuwei Cancer Hospital	1

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前 言

根据卫生部疾病预防控制局的要求,全国肿瘤登记中心建立了中国肿瘤登记年报制度,于2008年首次出版《中国肿瘤登记年报2004》。2009年,登记中心开始收集全国各登记处2006年肿瘤登记数据。截止到发表前,共收到49个肿瘤登记处上报的2006年资料。通过对上报数据质量的综合审核,有34个登记处的数据入选为本次报告的资料来源,以反映2006年我国肿瘤登记覆盖地区癌症的发病与死亡水平。

入选本次报告的资料覆盖2006年人口约5957万,包括15个城市地区(约4656万人口)和19个农村地区(约1301万人口)。年报内容共分五个部分,第一部分介绍我国肿瘤登记的发展;第二部分是数据质量评价;第三、四部分列出主要分析结果;第五部分是附录,包括合计结果和选取登记处的主要结果,以及肿瘤登记工作流程、统计方法和指标。

肿瘤登记工作是一项繁杂的系统工程,人口覆盖范围还需不断扩大,登记点质量也要逐一达标,任重道远。在各级政府的支持和大家的努力下,坚信年报会越来越好。

《2009中国肿瘤登记年报》顺利出版,凝结着全国肿瘤登记处工作人员和编写人员的辛勤劳动,在此谨表衷心的感谢!

赵 平
2010年2月

Foreword

Under the stipulation of the Disease Prevention and Control Bureau, the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China, the NCCR set up the cancer annual registration mechanism. For the first time, it published the *China Cancer Registration Annual Report 2004* in 2008. In 2009, NCCR started to collect data across the country for cancer registration for 2006. So far, it has collected data for 2006 from 49 cancer registries. As a result of comprehensive examination of the quality of all these materials, it selected data from 34 registries as sources of the report to reflect cancer incidence and mortality in the registration areas in 2006.

In this annual report, the data covers 59.57 million people from 15 cities (about 46.56 million) and 19 rural areas (about 13.01 million). The annual report comprises five parts. Part one is the progress of cancer registration in China. Part two is the evaluation of data quality. Part three through part four list main analysis results. Part five lists the total results and main data from selected cancer registries, followed by the operation procedures of cancer registration, the statistical method and indicators.

Cancer registration is a complex systemic project. It needs to keep expanding the population coverage and improving the performances of all registration sites. Shouldering such heavy responsibilities, we are to run the annual reports better, with full supports from governments at all levels and arduous efforts of all staff workers.

The *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2009* is smoothly published. We are indebted to all staff workers at the cancer registration offices and our editorial board.

Ping Zhao
February, 2010

1 概述

自 20 世纪 70 年代以来,我国恶性肿瘤的发病及死亡一直呈明显上升趋势,目前已成为我国居民第二位死因,城市居民的首位死因,对我国国民经济、社会发展、人民健康、卫生服务与经济负担造成极大影响。肿瘤预防与控制已成为全球卫生战略的重点,而癌情信息是制定卫生事业发展规划、肿瘤防治策略,制定科研方向的主要依据。

1.1 中国肿瘤登记的发展

1 Introduction

Since the 1970s, cancer incidence and mortality have been significantly increasing and cancer mortality has become the second leading cause of death in Chinese population and No.1 killer for people in urban areas. It has seriously affected the national economy, social development, people's health and health services. Cancer prevention and control has become the emphasis of global health strategies. Cancer information is the main basis of making plans for health development, cancer prevention and control strategies and guiding scientific research.

1.1 Progress of cancer registration in China

表 1-1 中国肿瘤登记数据发表情况
Table 1-1 Publication of cancer registration data

时间 Period	发表年份 Publication year	登记点数 No. of registries	覆盖人口 Population(10 thousands)	省(市、区)数 No. of provinces
1988~1992	2001	11	2169	11
1993~1997	2002	12	2224	12
1998~2002	2007	30	4081	18
2003	2007	35	5603	20
2004	2008	38	7191	20
2005	2009	34	5492	19
2006	2010	34	5957	19

表 1-2 中国肿瘤登记点数据发表情况
Table 1-2 Publication of cancer registration data from cancer registries

序号 No.	登记处 Cancer registries	1988~1992	1993~1997	1998~2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	北京 Beijing City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	天津 Tianjin City	+	+	+	+	+		
3	涉县 Shexian County			+	+	+	+	+
4	磁县 Cixian County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	阳城县 Yangcheng County			+	+	+	+	+
6	沈阳市 Shenyang City					+	+	+
7	大连市 Dalian City			+	+	+	+	+
8	鞍山市 Anshan City			+	+	+	+	+

(续)表 1-2 中国肿瘤登记点数据发表情况

Table 1-2 Publication of cancer registration data from cancer registries

序号 No.	登记处 Cancer registries	1988~1992	1993~1997	1998~2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
9	本溪市 Benxi City					+	+	+
10	哈尔滨市道里区 Daoli District, Harbin City						+	+
11	哈尔滨市南岗区 Nangang District, Harbin City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	上海市 Shanghai City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	金坛市 Jintan County				+	+	+	+
14	苏州市 Suzhou City							+
15	启东市 Qidong County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	海门市 Haimen County			+	+	+	+	+
17	连云港市 Lianyungang City					+		
18	泰兴市 Taixing County					+	+	
19	淮安市楚州区 Chuzhou District, Huai'an City			+	+	+	+	+
20	赣榆县 Ganyu County				+			
21	建湖县 Jianhu County					+	+	+
22	大丰市 Dafeng County				+	+	+	+
23	扬中市 Yangzhong County			+	+	+	+	+
24	杭州市 Hangzhou City			+	+	+	+	+
25	嘉兴市 Jiaxing City			+	+	+	+	+
26	嘉善县 Jiashan County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27	海宁市 Haining County			+	+	+	+	+
28	马鞍山市 Ma'anshan City				+	+	+	+
29	长乐市 Changle County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
30	临朐县 Linqu County		+	+	+	+	+	+
31	肥城市 Feicheng County			+	+	+	+	+
32	林州市 Linzhou City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
33	武汉市 Wuhan City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
34	广州市 Guangzhou City			+	+	+	+	+
35	深圳市 Shenzhen City			+	+			
36	四会市 Sihui County			+	+	+	+	+
37	中山市 Zhongshan County			+	+	+	+	+
38	扶绥县 Fusui County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
39	盐亭县 Yanting County			+	+	+	+	+
40	个旧市 Gejiu County			+	+	+		
41	武威市 Wuwei City			+	+	+		
42	重庆市 Chongqing City				+	+		

1.2 肿瘤登记建设规划

1.2.1 建设目标

● 总体目标: 建立健全符合我国社会经济水平的国家一级肿瘤登记报告系统,反映我国整体癌症流行情况,以及不同地区、不同人群的肿瘤发病、死亡和生存状态及其发展趋势,提供满足我国肿瘤防治需求的基础信息。

● 阶段目标:

i)系统化建设阶段——2010年,对全国肿瘤登记中心及现有肿瘤登记系统工作状态进行综合评价、整合现有资源、继续加强登记网点的建设,每个省(自治区、直辖市)至少建立一个城市点和一个农村点,使登记网点覆盖所有的省份,覆盖全国人口10%。

ii)规范化管理阶段——2015年,加强规范化建设,所有登记处工作流程制度化,登记资料质量达到全国肿瘤登记规范要求。

iii)可持续发展阶段——2020年,在登记点的数量增加和质量提高的基础上,使登记数据具有全国代表性和区域代表性。

1.2.2 卫生部肿瘤登记项目

2009年中央财政安排肿瘤登记专项经费对登记点调研、人员培训、癌症发病、死亡和人口信息收集、数据整理给予补助。在2004年登记点基础上新增52个登记点,肿瘤登记覆盖全国31个省(自治区、直辖市)的95个市县,人口约1亿1千万。2010年,在2009年的基础上又新增登记点54个,总登记点数达到149个,覆盖人口超过全国人口的10%。

1.2 Plan to improve cancer registration

1.2.1 Objectives

● General objectives: To establish cancer registration reporting system and make it perfect in country level suitable to China's socioeconomic status and actual situation which reflect cancer epidemic trend, the different cancer incidence, mortality and survival in different areas and different regions, and also provide enough information to meet the requirement of cancer prevention and control.

● Stage objectives:

i)Systematic construction phrase— Till 2010, every province has at least two cancer registries, one in urban area and one in rural area, covering all provinces and 10% of national population after comprehensive evaluation of NCCR and current state of the work of cancer registration system and integration of existing resources by continuously enhancing registry construction.

ii)Standardized management phrase—Till 2015, workflow in all cancer registries should be standardized and institutionalized. The data quality should meet regulatory requirements in national level.

iii)Sustainable development phrase—Till 2020, on the basis of increase of cancer registries and improvement of data quality, the cancer registration data should be representative for country and regions.

1.2.2 Cancer registration program

In 2009, the central government earmarked special funds for cancer registration in China. The program included investigation for cancer registries, training courses, data collections, data sort and analysis etc. On the basis of recent cancer registries, 52 counties or cities were selected to be new cancer registries covering all 31 provinces in China with population over 110 millions. In 2010, 54 cancer registries will be established on the basis of work in 2009, covering more than 10% of national population.

1.3 本次肿瘤登记年报数据

1.3.1 覆盖地区

49 个登记处分布在 19 个省(区、市),其中地级以上城市 21 个,县和县级市 28 个。城市地区登记覆盖范围一般为城区,如北京市登记处覆盖范围为 8 个城区,上海市为 9 个中心城区,广州市为 6 个城区,武汉市覆盖范围为全部城区,哈尔滨市覆盖范围为南岗区、道里区;其它县或县级市均为覆盖全县(市)范围。(图 1-1)

1.3 Data in this cancer registry annual report

1.3.1 Coverage area

The 49 cancer registration areas are distributed in 19 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), comprising 21 cities and 28 counties. Cancer registration in urban areas largely covers central districts but not suburbs, except for Nangang District and Daoli District covered in Harbin cancer registry. Cancer registries in rural areas cover all areas in the county. (Figure 1-1)

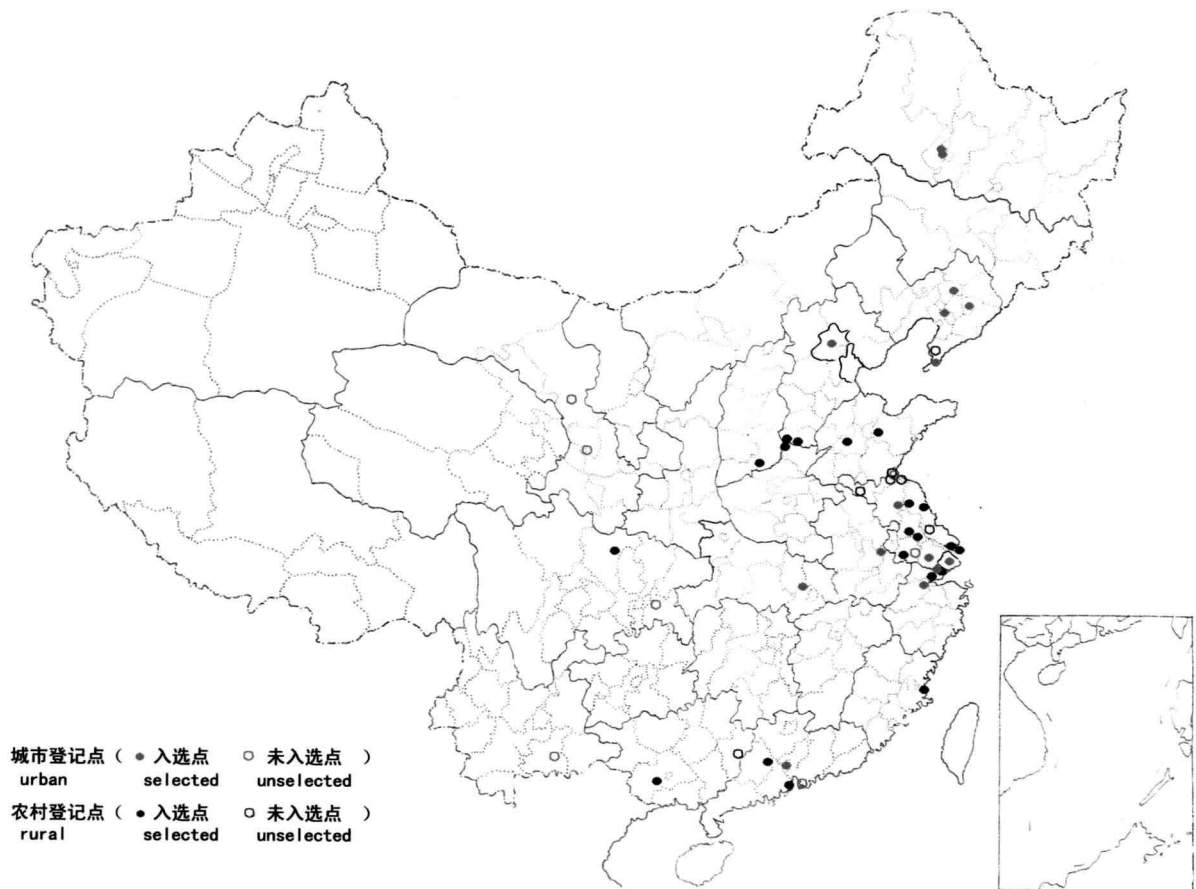


图 1-1 全国肿瘤登记地区的地理分布
Figure 1-1 Distribution of the cancer registries in China

1.3.2 时间范围

上报的发病死亡资料为 2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2006 年 12 月 31 日全年的发病和死亡数据,以及各年龄段的年中人口数据。

1.3.3 覆盖人群

全国 49 个肿瘤登记处 2006 年覆盖人口为 76 209 748 人,其中男性 38 470 829 人,女性 37 738 919 人,占全国 2006 年年末人口数的 5.80%。选择 34 个肿瘤登记处的数据进行合并,人口共 59 567 322 人,其中男性 30 013 718 人,女性 29 553 604 人,占全国 2006 年年末人口数的 4.53%。

1.3.4 登记质量

全国肿瘤登记中心根据《中国肿瘤登记工作指导手册》,并参照国际癌症研究中心(IARC)/国际癌症登记协会(IACR)《五大洲癌症发病率第 9 卷》对登记质量的有关要求,使用数据库软件 MS-FoxPro、MS-Excel 以及 IARC/IACR 的 IARC-crgTools 软件,对这些地区 2006 年的原始登记资料进行审核、整理,对资料质量的完整性和可靠性作了评估。登记中心对审核过程中发现的质量问题,及时反馈给各肿瘤登记处,并根据各登记处再次提交的核实情况,对数据进行了重新整理。本次年报最终选取 34 个登记处的数据作为合并的数据库。

1.3.5 本书内容

本书汇总了肿瘤登记覆盖地区 2006 年恶性肿瘤的发病、死亡及人口资料,包括中国人口标化率、世界人口标化率和累积率,各年龄段分性别的发病率和死亡率,以及死亡发病比例,病理诊断比例等数据。

1.3.2 Time scope

Cancer clinical information and personal information of patients who diagnosed or died in cancer from 1st January to 31st December 2006 were collected with registry's population data together stratified by age group and sex in mid-year.

1.3.3 Patient coverage

Total covered populations of 49 cancer registries in 2006 were 76 209 748, including 38 470 829 males and 37 738 919 females, accounted for 5.80% of whole national population in 2006. Pooled database from 34 qualified cancer registries covered 59 567 322 of populations, including 30 013 718 males and 29 553 604 females, accounted for 4.53%.

1.3.4 Registration quality

Completeness and reliability of submitted data were checked and evaluated by NCCR based on "Guideline for Chinese Cancer Registration" and referring to relevant data quality criterion of "Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Volume IX" by IARC/IACR. Software such as MS-FoxPro, MS-Excel and IARC/IACR tools IARC-crgTools were used for data collection, sorting and check and evaluation. Found quality problems were timely feedback to registries, and revised data were resubmitted. Finally, NCCR accepted the data to be pooled for national estimation from 34 cancer registries.

1.3.5 Contents

The annual report summarized and analyzed cancer new cases and deaths in registered areas in 2006, with variables such as incidence rate, mortality, China age-standardized rate (national population structure in 1982), world age-standardized rate (Segi's world standardized population), cumulative rate, age-specific rate, mortality incidence rate ratio, percentage of morphology verification etc.

2 2006 年肿瘤登记资料评价

2.1 病理诊断比例,只有死亡证明书比例,死亡发病比

病理诊断比例(MV%)是评价登记资料完整性和有效性的重要指标。除无锡市、金坛市未报诊断依据编码,广西苍梧县因只报告了鼻咽癌病例,MV%比例最高,其次是阳城县、个旧市、涉县、北京市、盐亭县、杭州市、武威市、林州市、深圳市等9个登记处MV%在75%以上;有15个登记处MV%在50%以下,其中广州市为49.24%,与前几年相比有较大幅度的下降。启东市、扶绥县、海门市、大丰市等为肝癌高发区,是MV%比例低的原因之一。

只有死亡证明书比例(DCO%)也是评价登记资料完整性和有效性的重要指标。重庆市九龙坡区DCO%比例高达61.26%,其次为东海县、四会市、大连市、本溪市、广州市,DCO%在5.01%~7.97%之间。一些登记处如长乐市、淮安市楚州区、兰州市、武汉市、深圳市、涉县未报告DCO病例,其它登记处DCO%在0.05%~4.99%之间。

死亡/发病比(M/I)是评价登记资料完整性的重要指标,预后较差的癌症,M/I接近于1。若M/I大于1,提示新发病例有漏报,若M/I过低,提示发病有重卡或死亡有漏报。江苏省连云港市、铜山县、甘肃省兰州市、武威市、广东省深圳市、云南省个旧市等6个登记处因未报告或仅报告了部分的死亡病例,无法比较;江苏省海安县M/I为1.79,死亡数大于发病数。除上述7个登记处外,M/I在0.60~0.80之间的有31个登记处,武汉市、大连市、哈尔滨市道里区、灌云县、广州市M/I在0.48~0.52之间。泰兴市、临朐县、扶绥县、东海县、金坛市、肥城市M/I大于0.81。

(表2-1)

2 Indicators of data quality in 2006

2.1 Percentage of morphologically verified cases (MV%), Death certificate only cases(DCO%), Mortality/Incidence ratio (M/I)

Percentage of morphologically verified cases (MV%) is an important indicator for completeness and validity of data from cancer registries. The MV% was highest in Cangwu, Guangxi because only nasopharyngeal carcinoma cases was reported there, and followed by Yangcheng, Gejiu, Shexian, Beijing, Yanting, Hangzhou, Wuwei, Linzhou and Shenzhen where the MV% was over than 75%. Among 15 cancer registries with MV% less than 50%, Guangzhou showed the MV% of 49.24% with a decrease compared with before. MV% was lower in Qidong, Fusui, Haimen and Dafeng which are high-risk areas for liver cancer.

Percentage of death certificate only cases (DCO%) is another important indicator for completeness and validity of data from cancer registries. It was 61.26% in Jiulongpo, Chongqing followed by Donghai, Sihui, Dalian, Benxi and Guangzhou ranging between 5.01%~7.97%. However, DCO% in other cancer registries were relatively low and ranged from 0.05% to 4.99%. DCO was not reported in Changle, Chuzhou District, Huai'an, Lanzhou, Wuhan, Shenzhen and Shexian.

Mortality/ incidence ratio (M/I) is an indicator evaluating the completeness of the data from cancer registries. In general, the closer an M/I value is to 1.0 the worse is the expected outcome. It means under-reporting of incidence if M/I is greater than 1. Conversely, it means duplication of incidence or under-reporting of death if M/I is too low. M/I ratio couldn't be calculated because the death numbers were not reported or only reported partly in Lianyungang, Tongshan, Lanzhou, Wuwei, Shenzhen and Gejiu. While in Hai'an of Jiangsu, M/I ratio was as high as 1.79, indicated a higher numbers of death than the occurrence. M/I ratio ranged 0.60~0.80 in 31 cancer registries, 0.48~0.52 in Wuhan, Dalian, Daoli District, Harbin, Guanyun and Guangzhou, and more than 0.81 in Taixing, Linqu, Fusui, Donghai, Jintan and Feicheng. (Table 2-1)