

甘肃省卫生厅
Gansu Provincial Health Department

甘肃省肿瘤登记中心
Gansu Central Cancer Registry

2009年 甘肃省肿瘤登记年报

GANSU CANCER REGISTRY ANNUAL REPORT

主编 陈学忠 刘玉琴

甘肃省委
甘肃省人民政府
甘肃日报
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甘肃省所属企业年度报告

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Preface

世界卫生组织所公布资料表明,恶性肿瘤已成为严重危害人民生活、健康和生命的重要疾病。恶性肿瘤的控制已成为全球性和世界各国政府的战略要点,而掌握癌情是制定癌症控制规划的基本依据。

肿瘤患者的登记工作可以追溯到 200 多年前,1728 年在伦敦进行的肿瘤普查是肿瘤登记的萌芽,从那时起到世纪初,学者们一直努力寻求一种可信而且可比的疾病的死亡统计方法。1965 年世界卫生组织所属的国际癌症研究中心(IARC)和国际癌症登记协会(IACR)宣告成立,对肿瘤登记技术、方法进行指导,制定统一的、规范的统计指标,定期召开学术会议进行交流。目前,IACR 在全球 100 多个国家拥有 400 多个会员机构,其中 75% 为肿瘤登记处,为肿瘤流行病学、病因学和癌症控制研究提供了大量重要信息。

2002 年卫生部为加速推广我国肿瘤登记工作,成立了“全国肿瘤登记中心”,要求“在全国开展肿瘤登记报告工作”,建立全国统一、规范并与国际接轨的登记报告制度和工作网络,以及时了解恶性肿瘤的发病、死亡与生存状况等基本信息,为制定肿瘤防治措施与规划决策提供科学依据。经过多年的探索和努力,全国肿瘤登记处已达到 149 个,覆盖人口超过全国人口的 10%。肿瘤登记的质量也得到了飞速的发展

The data published by the World Health Organization showed that cancer has become a serious disease which endangered people's lives, health and life. The control of cancer has become a global and strategic points of governments around the world, but to master the situation of cancer is the fundamental basis for making plans to control cancer.

The registration of cancer patients can be traced back to 200 years ago. Cancer screening which was carried out in London in 1728 was the beginning of Cancer Registry. From then on until to beginning of this century, scholars have been trying to find a credible and comparable method to statistical mortality rate. International Cancer Research Centre (IARC) and the International Association of Cancer Registries (IACR) which belongs to World Health Organization were established in 1965. Their responsibilities were guided the tumor registration techniques and methods, formulated unified and standard statistical indicators, hold academic meetings regularly. At the moment, IACR have more than 400 member agencies in more than 100 countries around the world, and 75% of it is tumor registries. They provide a lot of important information for cancer epidemiology, etiology and cancer control studies.

In 2002, in order to accelerate the extension of cancer registration in China, Ministry of Health established the "National Cancer Register", requested "carry out Cancer Registry work in the nationwide", established unified, standard reporting system and working network which connected with the world, so as to understand the information for cancer incidence, mortality and living conditions. These could provide the scientific basis for cancer prevention and control measures and planning decisions. After years of exploration and efforts, the National Cancer Registry has reached 149, covering a population of over 10% of the country's population. The

肿瘤登记工作是癌症预防与控制实施的基础工程,虽然甘肃省肿瘤登记工作起步较晚,在规范、统一、标准化管理模式下,肿瘤登记工作取得了长足的发展,初步建立了甘肃省肿瘤登记系统,在全省6个点建立“肿瘤登记处”,肿瘤登记覆盖全省近400万人口,占全省人口的15%。

2009年在全国肿瘤登记中心的指导下,对甘肃省兰州市、武威市肿瘤登记处2006年肿瘤登记数据进行审核、统计、分析,以报告的形式进行数据发布,《2009年甘肃省肿瘤登记报告》,既是我省卫生行政部门制定正确的防治策略的基础,也是广大肿瘤研究科研人员从事肿瘤研究的基础。为此,对所有参与和支持我省肿瘤登记工作的人士表示衷心的感谢。

我们相信,在卫生部、全国肿瘤防治研究办公室/全国肿瘤登记中心、甘肃省卫生厅的正确领导和支持下,依靠我省肿瘤防治工作者的不懈努力和有关部门与社会各界的支持,在更加规范更加严谨的前提下,为我省癌症的预防与控制战略提供更为及时更加准确的癌情信息。

甘肃省肿瘤医院院长

2010年9月20日



quality of cancer registration has been developed rapidly.

Cancer registration is the foundation of cancer prevention and control. This work started fairly late in Gansu Province, but in a standard, unified, standardized management mode, the Cancer Registry has made considerable development, established Cancer Registry system in Gansu Province. Cancer Registry have 6 points in Gansu province which covered nearly 400 million people, accounting for 15% of the provincial population.

In 2009, under the guidance of the National Cancer Registry Centre, the cancer registration data for 2006 of Lanzhou and Wuwei Cancer Registry in Gansu Province were audited, statistic analysis, and published in the form of a report. "The report of Gansu cancer registration in 2009" is not only the basis for department of health to make the correct prevention and treatment strategies in our province, but also the foundation for a number of scientists engaged in cancer research. For this reason, I expressed my sincere thanks to all those who participated in this work and give support to our cancer registration work.

We believed that under the correct leadership and support from the Ministry of Health, the National Office of Cancer Research / National Cancer Registration Center and Gansu Provincial Health Department, relied on our tireless efforts and support from relevant departments, to provide timely and more accurate information for cancer prevention and control strategies under the premise of more stringent and more standard.

Gansu Cancer Hospital President: Xuezhong Chen

September 20, 2010

前言

Foreword

肿瘤登记报告是一项按一定的组织系统经常性地搜集、储存、整理、统计分析和评价肿瘤发病、死亡和生存资料的统计机制,肿瘤登记是国际公认的有关肿瘤信息的收集方法。在慢性非传染性疾病中,只有恶性肿瘤采用登记方法。通过对恶性肿瘤发病、死亡资料的报告收集、整理、统计分析,获得了2006年兰州市、武威市恶性肿瘤发病、死亡数据,这表明甘肃省肿瘤登记工作步入了一个新的时期。

《2009年甘肃省肿瘤登记年报》涵盖了2006年兰州市、武威市恶性肿瘤发病、死亡情况,本报告分为五个部分,分别对甘肃省肿瘤登记处、资料来源与方法、2006年兰州市、武威市恶性肿瘤发病情况、登记资料的质量控制等进行了介绍和报告,以期为卫生行政部门对恶性肿瘤的预防控制提供决策依据,并为肿瘤防治的基础性、前瞻性技术研究和肿瘤防治技术的交流与合作等搭建技术平台。

《2009年甘肃省肿瘤登记年报》采用了中英文双语的版式出版,标志着我省的肿瘤登记工作经过多年的肿瘤登记工作者的不懈努力,已迈入正规化、制度化的进程,在此感谢所有参与和支持甘肃省肿瘤登记工作的人士,多年来为肿瘤登记事业做出的贡献。

此外,关于对本报告内容及错误之处,望批评、指正。

Cancer Registry is a statistical mechanism. Its responsibility is to collect, store, sort, statistical analysis, and to evaluate the cancer incidence, mortality and survival data regularly according to certain organization. Cancer Registry is an internationally recognized method to collect information of cancer. In chronic non-communicable diseases, malignant tumors is the only disease that using the registration method. Cancer Registry work in Gansu province obtained the cancer incidence and mortality data in 2006 in Lanzhou and Wuwei city through collecting, sorting and statistical analysis data. It indicates that the registration of Gansu Province have entered into a new stage.

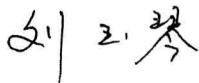
"Gansu Cancer Registration Annual Report 2009" covers cancer incidence and mortality of Lanzhou and Wuwei city in 2006. This annual report comprises five parts. In this report, Gansu Cancer Registry, sources and methods of data, cancer incidence of Lanzhou and Wuwei city in 2006 and quality control of registration information are respectively introduced. The purpose of this report is to provide scientific basis for the health administrative departments to map out strategies of cancer prevention and control, and establish technology platform of technical exchanges and cooperation for forward-looking research and cancer prevention and control.

The publication of the bilingual "Gansu Cancer Registration Annual Report 2009" marked that Gansu cancer registry has stepped into the routinized and institutionalized process. I expressed my sincere thanks to all those who participated in this work and give support to our cancer registration work.

In addition, if this report has some mistakes, hope criticism and correction.

甘肃省肿瘤登记中心

2010年9月20日



Gansu cancer registry: Yuqin Liu
Septembr 20, 2010

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1 概述

1.1 甘肃省肿瘤登记的建立和发展

肿瘤登记是一项按一定的组织系统经常性的收集、储存、整理、统计分析和评价肿瘤发病死亡和生存水平资料的统计制度。以人群为基础的肿瘤登记是及时反映登记覆盖地区恶性肿瘤的负担和流行趋势的唯一可靠的方法,同时可以对一定时间内的危害情况进行预测,为制定和规划肿瘤防治策略并评价其实施效果提供客观的依据,同时也为基础临床研究提供科学数据。我国肿瘤登记工作已有近 50 年的历史,目前,已覆盖全国 149 个肿瘤登记处,覆盖 1.4 亿人口,占全国人口的 10%。

甘肃省肿瘤登记工作起步较晚,2004 年在甘肃省医学科学研究院的多方努力和积极协调下,经甘肃省卫生厅审批成立了“甘肃省肿瘤登记处”(后更名为甘肃省肿瘤登记中心),甘肃省卫生厅《关于成立甘肃省肿瘤登记处的批复》(甘卫人发【2004】353 号),明确了甘肃省肿瘤登记处的职责,全面负责甘肃省肿瘤登记工作,挂在甘肃省医学科学研究院肿瘤流行病学研究中心。2005 年在省卫生厅的领导和支持下,率先在兰州市五区开展肿瘤登记的试点工作,逐步探索出了符合我省实际的肿瘤登记管理模式和方法。为了有效推进肿瘤登记的试点工作,编写了《甘肃省肿瘤登记工作手册》,在全国肿瘤登记中心的支持和帮助下,借鉴兄弟省市的经验,制定了《甘肃省肿瘤登记工作规范(试行)》,

1 Introduction

1.1 The establishment and progress of cancer registration in Gansu province

Cancer Registration is a statistical mechanism. Its responsibility is to collect, store, sort, statistical analysis, and to evaluate the cancer incidence, mortality and survival data regularly according to certain organization. Cancer Registration based on population is the only reliable method to reflect the burden and trend of cancer in coverage area. At the same time, the harm of cancer in a reasonable time can be predicted. In addition to this, Cancer Registration is not only the basis of making plans for cancer prevention and control strategies, but also to provide data base for basic and clinical research. Cancer Registration in our country has existed 50 years. At the moment, the National Cancer Registry has reached 149, covering 140 million people, accounting for more than 10% of national population.

Cancer registration started fairly late in Gansu Province. In the various efforts and active coordination of Medical Science Research Institute of Gansu Province, "Cancer Registries in Gansu Province" (renamed the Centre for Cancer Registration in Gansu Province later) was established after approved by the Health Department of Gansu Province. The Health Department of Gansu Province issued a document about "The approval for the establishment of Cancer Registries of Gansu Province". Cancer registration work was in the charge of the Health Department of Gansu Province. The specific work was carried out by Cancer Epidemiology Research Center which belongs to Medical science institute in Gansu province. With the great support of Provincial Health Department, according to a document issued by the Health Department of Gansu Province about "to carry out the experimental work of cancer registration in Lanzhou with the notice", the experimental work of Cancer registration was

填补了我省无肿瘤登记的空白。首次建立了兰州市恶性肿瘤发病、死亡数据库,首次向社会公布了兰州市恶性肿瘤发病率数据,编写了《2008 年甘肃省肿瘤登记报告》,分析了兰州市恶性肿瘤的流行特征,科学地提出了影响兰州市居民健康的主要恶性肿瘤为肺癌、乳腺癌、胃癌、宫颈癌等,为恶性肿瘤的综合防治提供了科学有效的数据。经过几年的发展和壮大,建立了“政府主导、行政领导、专家指导、疾控实施、医疗机构报告”的管理模式,逐步将肿瘤登记工作推向标准化、统一化、规范化的管理轨道。

肿瘤登记是做好癌症防治的基础工程,由于肿瘤登记工作的开展,使我省肿瘤综合防治工作有了一个质的飞跃,有力地促进了我省肿瘤防治相关项目工作的开展,承接并圆满完成了《全国第三次死因回顾抽样调查项目》(甘肃省第三次死因回顾抽样调查项目),摸清了我省恶性肿瘤死亡状况,出版了《甘肃省第三次死因回顾抽样调查分析报告》,为促进我省肿瘤登记系统的建立起到了良好的、积极的推动作用。2008 年 10 月,甘肃省肿瘤登记中心成功举办了全国肿瘤登记工作及学术年会,大大提高了我省肿瘤登记工作在国内的影响力。2008 年经甘肃省卫生厅批准,初步建立了甘肃省肿瘤登记系统,在全省 5 个点建立“肿瘤登记处”,分别为兰州市、武威凉州区、张掖甘州区、临潭县、景泰县,为建立甘肃省恶性肿瘤发病、死亡数据库打下了良好的基础。2009 年,借中央财政转移支付项目的机会,在我省又确定了敦煌市肿瘤登记处,目前肿瘤登记覆盖全省近 400 万人口,占

carried out in 5 districts of Lanzhou in 2005 and the management mode and method of cancer registration with the situation of our province were formed gradually. In order to promote the experimental work of cancer registration effectively, we compiled "Cancer Registration Work Manual of Gansu Province". With the support and help of the National Cancer Registration Center, we learned the experience from other provinces, formulated "cancer registration work specification in Gansu Province (trial)", and filled the gaps in our province without cancer registration. Cancer incidence and mortality databases were established in Lanzhou for the first time. The data of cancer incidence was announced to the public for the first time. We compiled "cancer registry annual report of Gansu in 2008" and analysed the epidemiological features of cancer. This report proposed scientifically that the cancer which affected the health of Lanzhou residents were lung cancer, breast cancer, gastric cancer, cervical cancer, etc. It provided the scientific and effective data for the prevention and treatment of cancer. After years of development and growth, the management mode of "government leading, administrative leadership, specialist guidance, the implementation of disease control and prevention and medical institutions timely reports" was established and developed to standard and united management mode.

Cancer registration is the basis for cancer prevention and control. Since the development of cancer registration, cancer prevention and control in our province has taken a gigantic leap forward. It promoted cancer prevention and control-related projects in our province effectively, undertook and completed "The Third National Sample Survey Project of Death review" (The Third Sample Survey Project of Death review in Gansu province) successfully, felt out the cancer mortality in our province, and published "The Sample Survey Report of the third Death review in Gansu Province", promoted the establishment of cancer registration system positively in our province. National cancer registration academic annual meeting was hold by

全省人口的 15%。借此,我省的肿瘤登记系统已初步建立完善,甘肃省卫生厅为 6 个肿瘤登记点授牌。

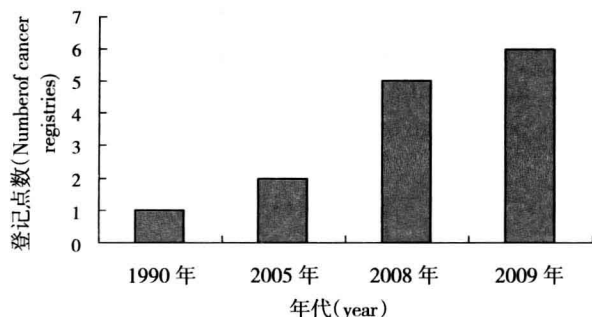


图 1.1-a 甘肃省肿瘤登记处的发展

Figure 1.1-a Development of cancer registries in Gansu

Gansu cancer registry on October 2008. Therefore, the influence of cancer registration in our province was increased around the country. In 2008, cancer registration system of Gansu Province has been initially established after approved by the Health Department of Gansu Province. Five Cancer Registries were established around the whole province. They are Lanzhou, Wuwei's Liangzhou, Zhangye's Ganzhou, Lintan and Jingtai. It was a good foundation for the establishment of cancer incidence and mortality database. In 2009, the central government earmarked special funds for cancer registration. Dunhuang was selected to be a new cancer registry. The covered population of cancer registries around the whole province were four million, accounted for 15%. At that moment, the cancer registration system in Gansu Province was initially established. Six cancer registries were approved by Health Department of Gansu Province.

1.2 肿瘤登记年报数据

2006 年肿瘤登记年报数据覆盖地区为兰州市五区和武威市凉州区。上报的发病死亡资料为 2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2006 年 12 月 31 日全年的发病死亡数据,以及各年龄段的年中人口数据。覆盖人群为兰州市 1 707 213 人,其中男性 877 648 人,女性 829 565 人;武威市凉州区 990 192 人,其中男性 511 571 人,女性 478 621 人。

甘肃省肿瘤登记中心依据《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)对登记质量的有关要求,按国际癌症研究中心(IARC)编制

1.2 Data in this cancer registry annual report

In annual report of 2006, the coverage areas of cancer registration are five districts of Lanzhou city and Liangzhou district of Wuwei. 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. The covered populations of Lanzhou were 1,707,213, including 877,648 males and 829,565 females. The covered populations of Wuwei were 990,192, including 511,571 males and 478,621 females.

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 by IARC/IACR. The data were inputted into data