

全国肿瘤防治研究办公室/全国肿瘤登记中心

National Office for Cancer Prevention and Control & National Central Cancer Registry

卫生部疾病预防控制局

Disease Prevention and Control Bureau, Ministry of Health

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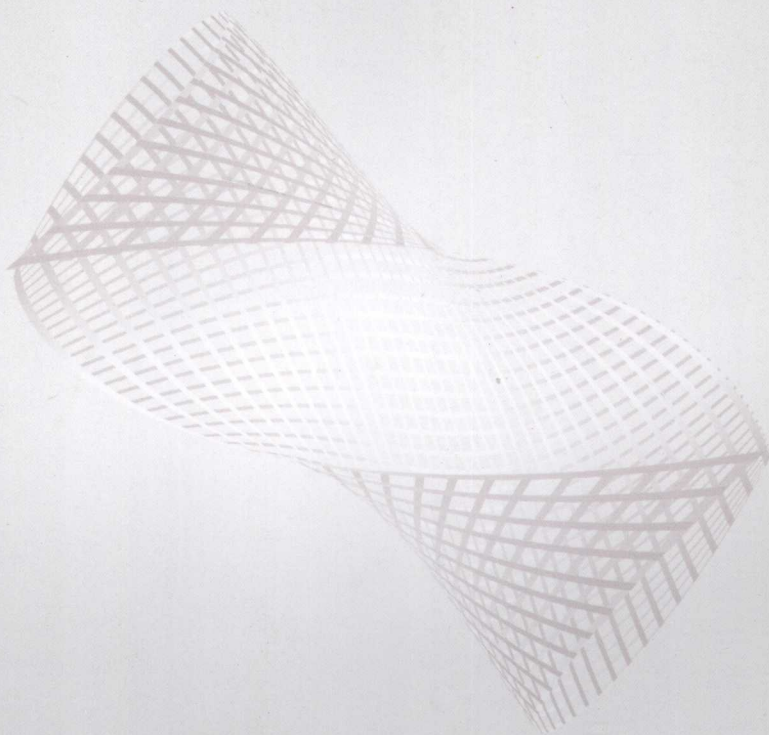
# 中国肿瘤登记年报

## CHINESE CANCER REGISTRY ANNUAL REPORT

中国肿瘤登记地区2005年发病死亡

CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY IN CHINESE CANCER

REGISTRATION AREAS IN 2005



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国家卫生健康委员会  
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中国抗癌协会  
中国肿瘤登记中心



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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年采用国际通用的癌症统计方法,编撰出版了《中国肿瘤登记年报2004》。今年《2008中国肿瘤登记年报》的出版,标志着我国肿瘤登记工作已迈入常规化和制度化的进程。相信本年报提供的数据将为我国肿瘤预防与控制各项政策的制定、病因学研究、早诊早治干预措施的实施及预防效果的评价提供科学依据。

卫生部疾病预防控制局

2009年5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 guide manuals for cancer registration, launch training programs, sponsor seminars, and intensify international exchange and cooperation. As a result of years of arduous efforts, NCCR published *China Cancer Registration Annual Report 2004* last year, applying the internationally popular statistics method. The publication of the *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2008* marks that China has stepped into the routinized and institutionalized process in cancer registration. It is believed that the data in this report will serve as a scientific basis for China to establish all sorts of policies on cancer prevention and control, study the etiology of cancer, implement the intervention measures of early diagnosis and early treatment, and evaluate the prevention effects.

Disease Prevention and Control Bureau,  
Ministry of Health  
May, 2009

## 鸣 谢

本书编委会对评审专家为此书提出的宝贵意见以及在英文校对中付出的努力表示感谢! 同时对各肿瘤登记处的工作人员在此书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!

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### 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	天津 Tianjin	天津市 Tianjin City	天津市肿瘤医院肿瘤研究所 Tianjin Cancer Hospital & Cancer Institute	1
3	河北 Hebei	磁县 Cixian County	河北省磁县肿瘤医院 Cancer Hospital of Cixian, Hebei	2
4		涉县 Shexian County	河北省涉县肿瘤研究所 Cancer Institute of Shexian, Hebei	2
5	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
6	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
7		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
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	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
14		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
15		启东市 Qidong County	江苏省启东肝癌研究所 Liver Cancer Institute of Qidong, Jiangsu	2
16		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
17		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
18		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
19		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

(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
20		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
21		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
22		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
23		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
24		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
25	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
26		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
27		嘉善县 Jiashan County	浙江省嘉善县肿瘤研究所 Jiashan Cancer Institute	2
28		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
29	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
30	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
31	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
32		肥城市 Feicheng County	山东省肥城市人民医院 People's Hospital of Feicheng, Shandong	2
33	河南 Henan	林州市 Linzhou County	河南省林州市肿瘤医院 Linzhou Cancer Hospital	2
34	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
35	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
36		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
37		四会市 Sihui County	广东省四会市肿瘤研究所 Sihui Cancer Institute	2
38		中山市 Zhongshan County	广东省中山市肿瘤研究所 Zhongshan Cancer Institute	2
39	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
40		扶绥县 Fusui County	广西扶绥县肿瘤防治研究所 Fusui Cancer Institute	2
41	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
42	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
43	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
44	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
45		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》。2008年,登记中心开始收集全国各登记处2005年肿瘤登记数据。截止到发表前,共收到45个肿瘤登记处上报的2005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报告的资料来源,以反映2005年我国肿瘤登记覆盖地区癌症的发病与死亡水平。

为方便读者阅读和力求从全国层面上反映我国肿瘤发病与死亡情况,本年报的数据选择、编排和内容上与前一年相比有所变动,对数据质量的审核更加严格。入选本报告的资料覆盖2005年人口5490余万,包括16个城市(约4067余万人口)和18个农村县(约1425万人口)。年报内容共分七个部分,第一部分是介绍我国肿瘤登记工作的基本情况;第二部分介绍肿瘤登记工作流程;第三部分是统计方法和指标;第四部分是数据质量评价;第五至第六部分列出主要分析结果;第七部分是附表。

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,坚信年报会越来越越好。

《2008中国肿瘤登记年报》的顺利出版,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

2009年5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 the same year, NCCR started to collect data across the country for cancer registration for 2005. So far, it has collected data for 2005 from 45 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 2005.

To facilitate readers to have a clearer idea of the incidence and mortality of cancers in the country, we modify data selection, editing and contents on the basis of last year's version, more stringent in examining data quality. The data selected for the 2005 report covers 54.9 million people from 16 cities (about 40.67 million) and 18 rural areas (about 14.25 million). The annual report comprises seven parts. Part one is a general account of cancer registration. Part two is on the operation procedures of cancer registration. Part three is on the statistical method and indicators. Part four is the evaluation of data quality. Part five through part six list main analysis results. Part seven lists the tables.

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 will 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 2008* is smoothly published. We are indebted to all staff workers at the cancer registration offices and our editorial board.

Ping Zhao

May, 2009

# 1 概 述

自上世纪七十年代以来,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,城市居民的首要死因,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 我国肿瘤登记的历史与发展

虽然我国肿瘤登记工作已经有近 50 年的历史,但发展比较缓慢。在 20 世纪 60 年代,我国仅有上海和林县开展了人群肿瘤登记工作,但在其后 10 年里,我国肿瘤登记的发展比较缓慢。1982 年,全国肿瘤防治研究办公室根据国际经验和我国的实际情况,组织编写了《肿瘤登记报告手册》。1988 年,对手册重新修订,出版了《中国恶性肿瘤登记试行规范》。1990 年,成立了中国肿瘤登记协作组。2002 年成立了全国肿瘤登记中心,把加强肿瘤登记作为我国肿瘤防治的重要工作内容。2004 年出版了《中国肿瘤登记工作指导手册》。同年中国卫生信息学会肿瘤登记与监测专业委员会成立。至今已经出版《中国试点市、县恶性肿瘤的发病与死亡》(1988-1992)第一卷、第二卷(1993-1997)及第三卷(1998-2002),发布了肿瘤登记数据。

# 1 Introduction

Since the 1970s, cancer incidence and mortality have been significantly increasing and cancer 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 plan for health development, cancer prevention and control strategies and guiding scientific research.

## 1.1 History and development of Chinese cancer registration

China has registered cancer for more than 50 years, and yet made slow progress in this respect. Back to 1960s, there was only two population-based cancer registries—Shanghai and Linxian. During the following 10 years, we experienced a relatively slow development of the registration. In 1982, the National Office for Cancer Prevention and Control compiled and published “Manual of Cancer Registration” referring to international experience and actual situation of China. In 1988, the revised manual was published. A collaborative group of cancer registration was set up in 1990. By then, cancer registration data were released in every five years—“Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Selected Cities and Counties in China, 1988 – 1992” Volume I, Volume II (1993–1997) and Volume III (1998–2002). In 2002, in order to strengthen the work of cancer registration in statewide, NCCR was established by Ministry of Health. The center then published “China’s Cancer Registration Guideline” in 2004 as reference book for cancer registrars. In the same year, Chinese Society of Health Information, Branch of Cancer Registration and Monitoring Professional Boards was established.

自 2005 年我国肿瘤登记由 5 年报告改为年报制度以来,全国肿瘤登记中心加大力度,致力于登记点的建设和登记质量的提高。2006 年是年报制度的第一年,有 36 个登记点上报了 2003 年的恶性肿瘤发病死亡数据;2007 年,上报数据的登记点增加到 43 个,数据质量也有了一定的提高,并出版了我国第一部肿瘤登记年报《中国肿瘤登记年报 2004》;2008 年,全国共有 45 个肿瘤登记处上报了 2005 年登记数据。按照国际惯例,此次年报更名为《2008 中国肿瘤登记年报》,具体描述 2008 年收集的我国肿瘤登记地区 2005 年恶性肿瘤资料,系统报告目前所掌握的恶性肿瘤发病和死亡数据,较为真实地反映我国恶性肿瘤疾病负担和流行情况,为肿瘤防治和相应的科学研究提供最新的基础信息。(图 1-1)

## 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,登记点数目达 100 个,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。

Since the cancer registration reporting interval was changed from 5 years to every year in 2005, the NCCR has enhanced the management and intensified construction of cancer registries and data quality. In the first volume of Cancer Registration Annual Report, 36 cancer registries submitted registration data of cancer new cases and deaths in 2003. In the second year 2007, the number of reporting registries increased to 43 and the registration data quality improved as well. In 2008, there was 45 cancer registries reported cancer registration data to the centre. In accordance with international practice, the Annual Report is changed its name to *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2008* describing cancer incidence and mortality in the specific cancer registered areas in 2005 collected in 2008. The aim is to provide current data available in registration areas which could truly reflect the cancer burden and epidemic of China in order to provide more updated information for scientific research.(Figure 1-1)

## 1.2 Plan to improve cancer registration

### 1.2.1 Objectives

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

● Stage objectives:

i) Systematic construction phrase —Till 2010, the number of Cancer Registries should reach 100 and every province has at least two cancer registries, one in urban areas and one in rural areas, 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.

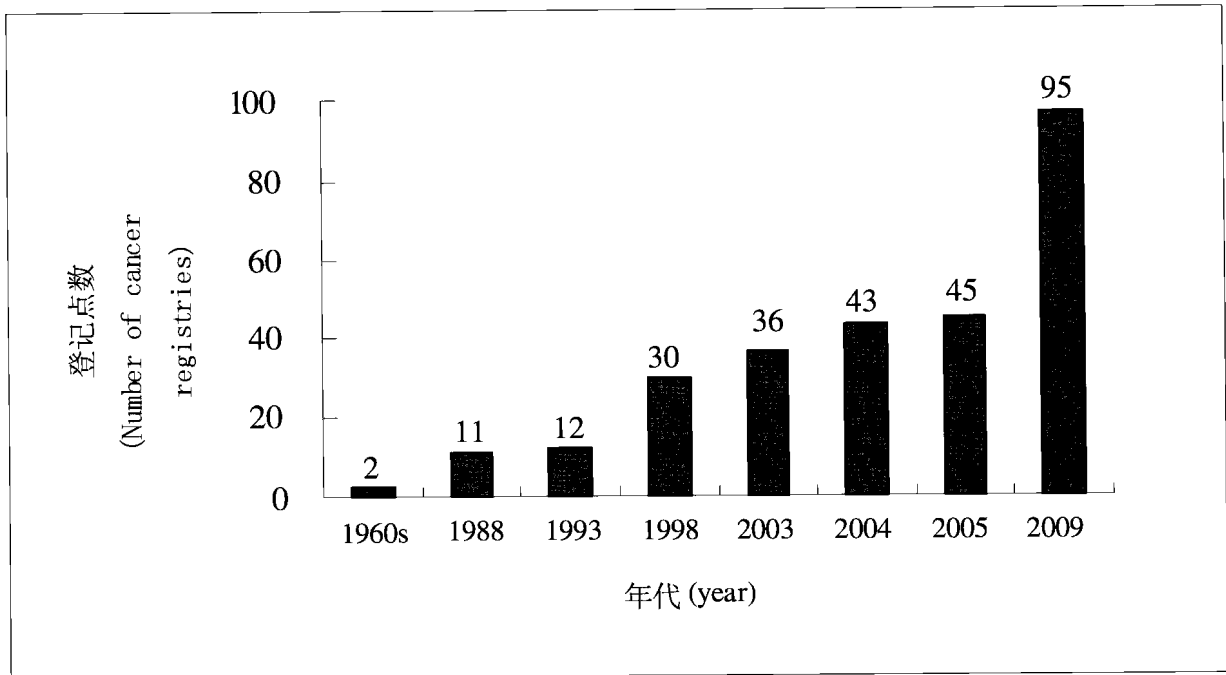


图 1-1 我国肿瘤登记处的发展  
Figure 1-1 Development of cancer registries in China

### 1.2.2 2009年肿瘤登记项目

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个新点,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。目前项目已全面启动,举办了全国登记技术培训班,并下发了技术方案。

### 1.2.2 Cancer registration program 2009

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 (autonomous regions and municipalities) in China with population over 110 millions.

## 1.3 肿瘤登记年报数据

## 1.3 Data in cancer registry annual report

### 1.3.1 覆盖地区

45个登记处分布在20个省(区、市),其中县级以上城市20个,县及县级市25个。城市地区登记覆盖范围一般为城区,如北京、上海、武汉登记处覆盖范围为全部城区,哈尔滨覆盖范围为南岗区,重庆市覆盖范围为九龙坡区,广州市覆盖范围为除天河区以外的城区,其它县或县级市均为覆盖全县(市)范围。(图1-2)

### 1.3.1 Coverage area

The 45 cancer registration areas are distributed in 20 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), comprising 20 cities and 25 counties. Cancer registration in urban areas largely covers central districts but not suburbs, i.e., Nangang district covered in Harbin cancer registry, Jiulongpo district in Chongqing registry, and all districts except Tianhe district in Guangzhou registry. Cancer registries in rural areas cover all areas in the county. (Figure 1-2)





图 1-2 全国肿瘤登记地区的地理分布  
 Figure 1-2 Distribution of the cancer registries in China

### 1.3.2 时间范围

上报的发病死亡资料为 2005 年 1 月 1 日至 2005 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。

### 1.3.3 覆盖人群

全国 45 个肿瘤登记处 2005 年覆盖人口 69 369 668 人, 其中男性 35 189 603 人, 女性 34 180 065 人, 占全国 2005 年年末人口数的 5.31%。选择 34 个肿瘤登记处的数据进行合并, 人口共 54 923 687 人, 其中男性 27 827 249 人, 女性 27 096 438 人, 占全国 2005 年年末人口数的 4.20%。

### 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 2005 were collected with registry's population data stratified by age group and sex in mid-year.

### 1.3.3 Patient coverage

Total covered populations of 45 cancer registries in 2005 were 69 369 668, including 35 189 603 males and 34 180 065 females, accounted for 5.31% of whole national population in 2005. Pooled database from 34 qualified cancer registries covered 54 923 687 of populations, including 27 827 249 males and 27 096 438 females, accounted for 4.20%.