

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

2010

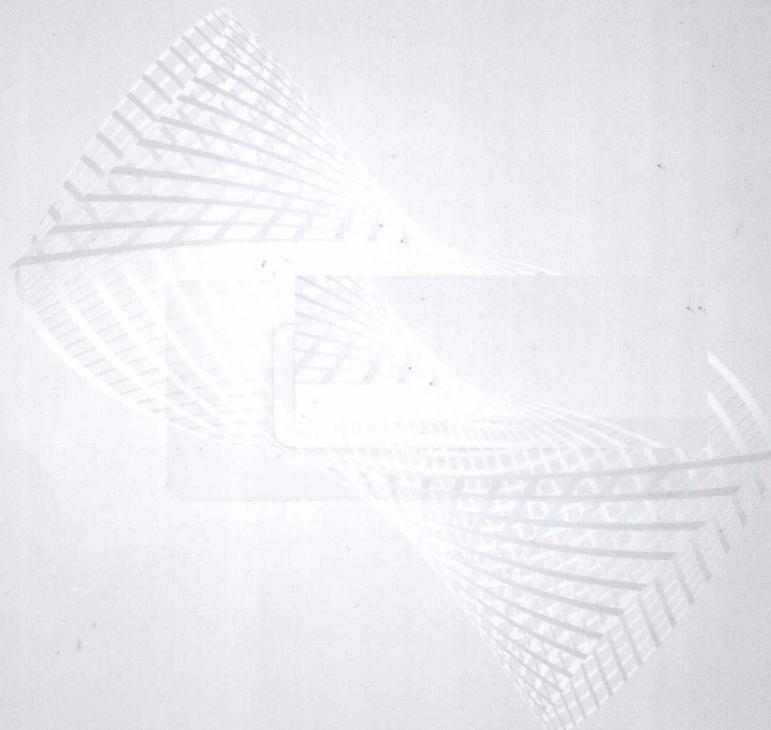
中国肿瘤登记年报

CHINESE CANCER REGISTRY ANNUAL REPORT

中国肿瘤登记地区2007年肿瘤发病死亡

CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY IN CHINESE CANCER

REGISTRATION AREAS IN 2007



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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年卫生部决定由中国医学科学院肿瘤研究所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》。2009年以来,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。《2010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各项政策的制定、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11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 incidence, 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 improve cancer registration throughout the country. NCCR is entitled to collect, check and publish the country's cancer registration data, guideline for cancer registration, launch training programs, sponsor seminars, and intensify international exchange and co-operation. Since 2008, NCCR has published *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2004*, applying the internationally generic statistical 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 2010* is now published on schedule, and we believe that the data will provide useful information for mapping out strategies of cancer prevention and control, cancer epidemiology study, cancer control implementation and evaluation.

Disease Prevention and Control Bureau,
Ministry of Health
November, 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,尤其是在整理、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 for 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		* 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
8		* 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
9	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
10		* 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
11	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
12	江苏 Jiangsu	* 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
13		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
15		* 启东市 Qidong County	江苏省启东肝癌研究所 Liver Cancer Institute of Qidong, Jiangsu	2
16		* 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
17		* 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
18		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
19		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
20		* 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
21		* 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

(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		* 金湖县 Jinhu County	江苏省金湖县疾病预防控制中心 Jinhu Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2
23		* 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
24		* 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
25		* 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
26		* 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
27		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
28	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
29		* 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
30		* 嘉善县 Jiashan County	浙江省嘉善县肿瘤研究所 Jiashan Cancer Institute	2
31		* 海宁市 Haining County	浙江省海宁市中医医院肿瘤所 Haining Chinese Traditional Medical Hospital & Cancer Institute	2
32	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
33	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
34	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
35		* 肥城市 Feicheng County	山东省肥城市人民医院 People's Hospital of Feicheng, Shandong	2
36	河南 Henan	* 林州市 Linzhou County	河南省林州市肿瘤医院 Cancer Hospital of Linzhou, Henan	2
37	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
38	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
39		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
40		* 四会市 Sihui County	广东省四会市肿瘤研究所 Cancer Institute of Sihui, Guangdong	2
41		* 中山市 Zhongshan County	广东省中山市肿瘤研究所 Cancer Institute of Zhongshan, Guangdong	2
42	广西 Guangxi	苍梧县 Cangwu County	广西苍梧县肿瘤防治研究所 Cancer Prevention and Control Institute of Cangwu, Guangxi	2
43		* 扶绥县 Fusui County	广西扶绥县肿瘤防治研究所 Cancer Prevention and Control Institute of Fusui, Guangxi	2
44	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
45	四川 Sichuan	* 盐亭县 Yanting County	四川省盐亭县肿瘤防治研究所 Cancer Prevention and Control Institute of Yanting, Sichuan	2
46	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
47	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
48		武威市 Wuwei City	甘肃省武威肿瘤医院 Cancer Hospital of Wuwei, Gansu	1

*: 接受的登记处 Accepted by the annual report

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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。至今已出版《中国肿瘤登记年报 2004》、《2008 中国肿瘤登记年报》和《2009 中国肿瘤登记年报》。2010 年，肿瘤登记中心收到全国 48 个肿瘤登记处 2007 年肿瘤登记数据。通过对上报数据质量的综合审核，有 38 个登记处的数据入选为本次报告的资料来源，以反映 2007 年我国肿瘤登记覆盖地区肿瘤的发病与死亡水平。

入选本次报告的资料覆盖 2007 年人口约 5 981 万，包括 17 个城市地区(约 4 461 万人口)和 21 个农村地区(约 1 520 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工作的发展；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，以及登记工作的流程、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。

《2010 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
2010 年 11 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. To date, three annual reports including *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2004*, *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2008* and *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2009*, have been published since 2008. This year, the center collected data for 2007 from 48 cancer registries. As a result of comprehensive evaluation of the quality of these materials, data from 38 cancer registries has been selected as sources of this annual report to reflect cancer incidence and mortality in the registration areas in 2007.

The data in this report covers 59.81 millions population from 17 urban areas (about 44.61 millions) and 21 rural areas (about 15.20 millions). It comprises five parts. Part one is the development 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 methods and indicators.

Cancer registration is a complex systemic project. It needs to keep expanding the population coverage and improving the performances of all registries. 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.

The *Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report 2010* is smoothly published. We are indebted to all staff in the cancer registries and our editorial board.

Ping Zhao
November, 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,确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 Development 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
2007	2011	38	5981	17

表 1-2 中国肿瘤登记点数据上报情况
Table 1-2 Reporting cancer registration data from cancer registries

登记处 Cancer registries	1988~1992	1993~1997	1998~2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
北京市 Beijing City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
天津市 Tianjin City	+	+	+	+	+	+		
涉县 Shexian County			+	+	+	+	+	+
磁县 Cixian County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
阳城县 Yangcheng County			+	+	+	+	+	+
沈阳市 Shenyang City				+	+	+	+	+
大连市 Dalian City			+	+	+	+	+	+
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

登记处 Cancer registries	1988~1992	1993~1997	1998~2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
本溪市 Benxi City					+	+	+	+
哈尔滨市道里区 Daoli District, Harbin City						+	+	+
哈尔滨市南岗区 Nangang District, Harbin City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
上海市 Shanghai City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
无锡市 Wuxi City						+		
铜山县 Tongshan County							+	+
金坛市 Jintan County					+	+	+	+
苏州市 Suzhou City							+	+
海安县 Hai'an County							+	+
启东市 Qidong County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
海门市 Haimen County			+	+	+	+	+	+
连云港市 Lianyungang City					+	+	+	+
泰兴市 Taixing County					+	+	+	+
淮安市楚州区 Chuzhou District, Huai'an City				+	+	+	+	+
金湖县 Jinhu County							+	+
东海县 Donghai County					+	+	+	+
灌云县 Guanyun County					+	+	+	+
赣榆县 Ganyu County					+	+	+	+
建湖县 Jianhu County					+	+	+	+
大丰市 Dafeng County					+	+	+	+
扬中市 Yangzhong County				+	+	+	+	+
杭州市 Hangzhou City				+	+	+	+	+
嘉兴市 Jiaxing City				+	+	+	+	+
嘉善县 Jiashan County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
海宁市 Haining County				+	+	+	+	+
鞍山市 Ma'anshan City				+	+	+	+	+
长乐市 Changle County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
临朐县 Linqu County			+	+	+	+	+	+
肥城市 Feicheng County				+	+	+	+	+
林州市 Linzhou County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
武汉市 Wuhan City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
广州市 Guangzhou City				+	+	+	+	+
深圳市 Shenzhen City				+	+	+	+	+
四会市 Sihui County				+	+	+	+	+
中山市 Zhongshan County				+	+	+	+	+
扶绥县 Fusui County	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
苍梧县 Cangwu County					+	+	+	+
重庆市九龙坡区 Jiulongpo District, Chongqing City					+	+	+	+
盐亭县 Yanting County				+	+	+	+	+
个旧市 Gejiu County				+	+	+	+	+
兰州市 Lanzhou City						+	+	+
武威市 Wuwei 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

中央财政安排2008年度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。在原有登记点基础上新增52个点，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。2009年度又新增登记点54个，总数达到149个，覆盖人口达全国人口的10%。2010年度继续增加44个登记点，总数达到193个，覆盖人口超过全国人口的13%。

1.2 Plan to improve cancer registration

1.2.1 Objectives

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

● Stage objectives:

i) Systematic construction phase— Till 2010, every province has at least two cancer registries—one in urban areas and the other 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 phase—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 phase—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

The central government earmarked special funds of 2008 financial year 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 existed 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 2009 financial year, 54 cancer registries were established on the basis of work in previous year, covering 10% of national population. In 2010 financial year, total cancer registries were continuously increased to 193 with more than 13% of population coverage.

1.3 本次年报数据

1.3.1 覆盖地区

48个登记处分布在19个省(市、区),其中县级以上城市20个,县及县级市28个。城市地区登记覆盖范围一般为城区,如北京登记处覆盖范围为8个城区,上海、武汉登记处覆盖范围为全部城区,哈尔滨市覆盖范围为南岗区、道里区,广州市覆盖范围为除天河区以外的所有城区,其他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 48 cancer registration areas are distributed in 19 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), comprising 20 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, and all districts besides Tianhe District in Guangzhou 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 Geographic distribution of the cancer registries in China

1.3.2 时间范围

上报的发病死亡资料为 2007 年 1 月 1 日至 2007 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 48 个肿瘤登记处 2007 年覆盖人口 70 782 375 人，其中男性 35 787 324 人，女性 34 995 051 人，占全国 2007 年年末人口数的 5.36%。其中 38 个数据质量较好的肿瘤登记处数据被本次年报采纳，覆盖人口共 59 809 313 人，其中男性 30 228 938 人，女性 29 580 375 人，占全国 2007 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(Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Volume IX)》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 2007 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 38 个登记处的数据作为合并的数据库。

1.3.5 本书内容

本次年报汇总了肿瘤登记覆盖地区 2007 年恶性肿瘤的发病、死亡及人口资料，包括发病率、死亡率、年龄调整率和累积率，肿瘤部位构成和分性别、分年龄、分地区发病、死亡率，以及死亡发病比例，死亡补发病比例，病理诊断比例等评价数据质量指标。同时，各肿瘤登记处的数据也作为附表，供广大专业人员参考和利用。

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 2007 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 48 cancer registries in 2007 were 70 782 375, including 35 787 324 males and 34 995 051 females, accounted for 5.36% of whole national population in 2007. Pooled database from 38 qualified cancer registries covered 59 809 313 of populations, including 30 228 938 males and 29 580 375 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. Softwares such as MS-FoxPro, MS-Excel and IARC/IACR tools IARC-crgTools were used for data collection, sorting, checking and evaluation. Found quality problems were timely feedback to registries, and revised data were re-submitted. Finally, NCCR accepted the data to be pooled for national estimation from 38 cancer registries.

1.3.5 Contents of the report

The annual report summarized and analyzed cancer incidence and mortality in registered areas in 2007, including cancer crude rate, age-standardized rate(national population structure in 1982 and Segi's world standardized population), cumulative rate, proportion of cancer sites, gender specific, age specific and location specific rates of incidence and mortality. Indices of data quality, such as percentage of morphologically verified cases (MV%), proportion of death certificate only cases (DCO%), mortality to incidence ratio (M/I) were also analyzed in the report. Each cancer registry's data was available in the annex for references of professionals.