

甘肃省卫生厅

Gansu Provincial Health Department

甘肃省医学科学研究院

Gansu Provincial Academy of Medical Sciences

# 甘肃省死因回顾抽样调查

DEATH CAUSES RETROSPECTIVE SAMPLING SURVEY REPORT IN GANSU PROVINCE

甘肃省第三次死因回顾抽样调查分析报告

THE REPORT OF ANALYSIS THE THIRD DEATH CAUSES  
RETROSPECTIVE SAMPLING SURVEY IN GANSU PROVINCE

主编 陈学忠



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# 序



居民死亡率及其死亡原因的变化是反映人民健康状况的重要指标之一,是制定卫生政策、评价卫生工作质量和效果的科学依据,也是研究人口自然变动规律的一个重要内容。因此,世界各国都非常重视人口死亡及其原因的统计和分析工作。动态收集与系统分析不同地区人口死亡原因及其变动规律,对正确制定疾病控制规划、合理配置卫生资源、保护人民健康、促进社会经济可持续发展具有重要意义。

20 世纪 70 年代中期和 90 年代初期,卫生部在全国范围内开展过两次以恶性肿瘤为重点的死因回顾抽样调查,基本摸清了当时我国城乡居民死亡率水平及其主要死亡原因,尤其是恶性肿瘤的流行规律及分布特征。近些年来,我国经济快速发展,环境状况、居民生活水平及营养状况发生了实质性变化,同时带来城乡居民的健康行为方式和疾病模式的改变。重大疾病的负担和危害,不仅影响我国国民经济,也日益成为人民群众关注的热点问题。卫生部决定于 2006 年在全国范围内再进行一次以恶性肿瘤为重点的全死因回顾抽样调查。

甘肃省地处西北,东西狭长,南北跨度较大,人口众多,各地自然生态环境不同,人口分布不均,社会经济发展、人民生活水平存在很大差别。据 70 年代和 90 年代抽样调查结果显示:恶性肿瘤死亡率居高不下,70 年代甘肃省人口恶性肿瘤死亡率居全国 29 个省、市、区的第十七位,尚低于全国平均水平;但 90 年代全国 1/10 人口抽样调查,甘肃省人口恶性肿瘤死亡率跃居全国 26 个省、市、区的第一位,高出全国平均水平的 56.02%,城市恶性肿瘤死亡率明显高于农村,城乡差异较大,恶性肿瘤死亡对甘肃居民健康的危害日益加剧。针对严峻形势,甘肃省医学科学研究院于 2004 年成立了“甘肃省肿瘤登记处”,在全省范围内开展肿瘤登记工作,目的是为了全面、准确和及时掌握甘肃省居民恶性肿瘤发病率与死亡率的相关信息,为甘肃省恶性肿瘤预防与控制决策提供科学依据。

甘肃省第三次死因回顾抽样调查结果表明,甘肃省传染性、营养不良性疾病和母婴疾病死亡率持续下降,而恶性肿瘤、呼吸系统疾病、脑血管病、心脏病等慢性非传染性疾病死亡率呈上升趋势,已占总死亡病例的 82.72%,每年因慢性非传染性疾病死亡的人数高达 13.11 万人,恶性肿瘤已成为甘肃省城乡居民的第 1 位死因,恶性肿瘤对甘肃省居民健康的危害正在日益加剧,每死亡 4 个人中就有 1 人死于恶性肿瘤,每年因恶性肿瘤死亡的人数高达 4.2 万人,严重影响了患者及家庭的生活质量,也带来沉重的社会和经济负担,肿瘤等慢性非传染性疾病的预防与控制更显紧迫和必要。如何有效预防与控制恶性肿瘤的高发病率、高死亡率,是今后一个时期甘肃省卫生预防工作的重点。今后,甘肃省将建立政府领导、多部门合作和社会广泛参与的恶性肿瘤防治体系,为促进癌症防治研究及资源共享搭建

平台,建立肿瘤防治的多中心合作体系,开展有效的肿瘤防治健康宣传教育,加大癌症早诊早治工作力度,完善肿瘤登记信息系统建设,采取切实可行的措施和行动,防止恶性肿瘤等慢性病的蔓延,提高甘肃省居民的健康素质和健康水平。

本书的编写将为甘肃省恶性肿瘤的预防与控制、基础研究和临床研究提供重要的科学数据。在此,对在甘肃省第三次死因回顾抽样调查工作中付出辛勤努力的单位和同志们表示感谢,我相信甘肃省肿瘤防治工作一定会取得好的成绩。

甘肃省卫生厅厅长



2009年3月30

# Preface

The changes of residents mortality and death causes are one of important indicator to reflect the people's health status, and it is a scientific basis to establish policies on health, evaluate the quality and effect of health work, as well as, it is a important content to research the regulation of naturally changes of the population. So, a high regard for works on statistics and analysis of people's death and causes in the nations all over the world. It is important that to dynamic collection and system analysis of the death causes and change regularity of the population in different regions, for correctly establish the plan in disease prevention, allocate health resources rationally, to protect people's health and to promote sustainable social and economic development.

In mid-70s and early 90s of the 20th century, the Ministry of Health had carried out twice death causes retrospective sampling survey which was focus on cancer. The process feeled out the morality and the major death causes of urban and rural residents at that time, especially, the regularity of epidemic and distribution characteristics of cancer. In recent years, because of China's rapid economic development, the environment, living standards of residents and nutrition have undergone substantial changes, and also to changed the behavior and disease pattern of urban and rural residents. The burden and hazards of major diseases, not only affect our national economy, but also become increasingly hot spot issue by the people concerned. The Ministry of Health had carried out death causes retrospective sampling survey which was focus on cancer in 2006 again.

The Gansu province in the Northwest, where terrain strip from east to west, wide-span in north and south, and with a large population. So, the natural ecological environment is different in different region, and have wild difference in population distribution, socio-economic development and people's livelihood. The results of death causes retrospective sampling survey in 70s and 90s showed that cancer mortality remain high level. The cancer mortality in Gansu province ranked 17th in 29 provinces, city and region in China, it was below national average. But the cancer mortality came up to the first in national sample survey of one-tenth of the population in 26 provinces, city and region in 90s, which was 56.02% higher than the national level. The cancer mortality was significantly higher in urban than rural, it was increased hazard to residents health of Gansu province by cancer. As the grim situation, the Gansu Provincial Academy of Medical Sciences found Gansu Provincial Cancer Registry in 2004. Based cancer registry in province-wide, with the purpose of geting hold of incidence and mortality information fully, accurately and timely in Gansu provincial residents. Provide the basis for cancer prevention and control strategies in China.

The results of the 3rd Gansu death causes retrospective sampling survey showed that the mortality of infectious diseases, malnourished diseases and mother-and-child diseases were steadily decline, but the chronic non-communicable diseases mortality trended to go up, which include caner, respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, cardiopathy and so on. The chronic non-communicable diseases accounted for 82.72% of all deaths, and causes about 131 100 people deaths annual. Cancer is the leading cause of death



in urban and rural residents in Gansu province. There was one person death cause of cancer in each of four individuals. And 42000 people death cause of cancer each year, which seriously affect the patients and their families quality of life, and cause the social and economic burden. It is urgent and necessary to prevent and control the chronic non-communicable diseases such as cancer. How to prevent and control the high incidence and mortality of cancer is the key of the next period of disease prevention work in Gansu province. Gansu province will found cancer prevention and control system, included government leadership, cooperation and broad participation of multisectoral. To set up this system for to promote cancer prevention research and resource sharing, to build up multi-center cooperative system for cancer prevention and control, to conduct health promotion and education for effective prevention and treatment of cancer, to increase efforts of early detection and treatment, to perfect information system of register cancer, to take practical measures and action, to prevent the spread of chronic disease, to improve health quality and health level in Gansu provincial residents.

This report will serve as an important scientific basis for Gansu province on cancer prevention and control, study the basic of cancer and clinical research of cancer. Sincere thanks go to all departments and members of the 3rd death causes retrospective sampling survey in Gansu province for their kind assistance. I believed it would gain good effect on cancer prevention and control in Gansu province.

**Director of Gansu Provincial Health Department: *Wei-zhong Liu***

**March 30, 2009**

# 前言



20 世纪 70 年代中期和 90 年代初期,卫生部在全国范围内开展过两次以恶性肿瘤为重点的死因回顾抽样调查,基本摸清了当时我国城乡居民死亡率水平及其主要死亡原因,尤其是恶性肿瘤的流行规律及分布特征。近年媒体报道部分地区凸现的恶性肿瘤高发和聚集现象,进一步引起了各级政府和人民群众的关注。甘肃省武威是恶性肿瘤的高死亡率地区,本次调查也列入其中。由于目前我国没有建立起完善的生命统计系统,不能实时、动态和准确地反映居民死亡率及其死亡原因的变化,只能比较不同时期进行的横断面调查以了解居民死亡的变化趋势,但现有的基础数据无法系统解释某一地区恶性肿瘤或其他疾病的高发原因。卫生部决定于 2006 年在全国范围内再进行一次以恶性肿瘤为重点的全死因回顾抽样调查,本次调查甘肃共确定 6 个调查点。

本次调查的目的是为了摸清 21 世纪初甘肃省城乡、不同类型地区居民以恶性肿瘤为重点的全死因死亡率及死因构成,掌握主要恶性肿瘤死亡率的地区与人群分布特征,为甘肃省制定肿瘤防治策略提供依据,并为建立健全肿瘤登记系统奠定基础。根据调查目的,调查样本由国家卫生部选择某些恶性肿瘤的高发区,近年反映肿瘤发病、死亡上升较突出的县(区、市)以及肿瘤登记点,系统考察肿瘤高发地区及肿瘤登记点主要恶性肿瘤死亡率的变化。甘肃省最终确定敦煌市、天水麦积区、武威凉州区、张掖甘州区、临潭县、景泰县 6 个县(区、市)作为本次调查的项目点,其中 3 个城市点,3 个农村点,除武威凉州区为肿瘤高发现场外,其余 5 个点均为国家级疾病监测点(DSP 点)。主要收集 2004—2005 年户籍人口中全部死者的死亡原因及相关信息,人口资料和社会经济、文化、卫生等信息。

本书是对甘肃省 6 个调查点死亡率水平、恶性肿瘤死亡率水平及构成的全面总结,这也是首次对甘肃省疾病死亡率及其变化趋势,尤其是恶性肿瘤的死亡率及其变化趋势分析的专业书籍。本书共包括 6 篇,第一篇绪论,主要叙述甘肃省第三次死因回顾抽样调查的调查目的、内容与方法,调查的质量控制和调查数据的质量评价;第二篇对甘肃省调查地区死亡率水平与死亡原因进行了描述;第三篇对甘肃省调查地区恶性肿瘤死亡及其构成进行分析;第四篇是对甘肃省 6 个调查点死亡率、恶性肿瘤死亡情况的描述;第五篇对甘肃省主要恶性肿瘤死亡情况进行了分析;第六篇为调查发现与预防策略;第七篇为附表与附录,列出了甘肃省死因和恶性肿瘤死亡的主要统计指标。

本次调查,甘肃省卫生厅给予了强有力的领导和支持,甘肃省医学科学研究院圆满完成了组织实施任务,技术专家组、咨询组、执行办公室发挥了重要作用,各级卫生局、疾病预防控制中心的广大工作人员不畏艰苦、认真负责、实事求是,对本次调查做出了不可磨灭的贡献。在此,对他们的辛勤劳动深表感谢。

由于调查涉及面广,数据量大,在资料分析和编写过程中难免有错误与不足,敬请批评指正。

甘肃省肿瘤登记处 刘玉琴

2009 年 3 月 30

## Foreword

In mid-70s and early 90s of the 20th century, the Ministry of Health have carried out twice death causes retrospective sampling survey which was focus on cancer. The process felt out the morality and the major death causes of urban and rural residents at that time, especially, the regularity of epidemic and distribution characteristics of cancer. Recent media reports certain regions stick out high incidence of cancer, which lead to further concern of all levels of government and the people. Wuwei city, Gansu province, is high mortality cancer region in nation, where have included in the survey. Because of there is not found the vital statistics system in China, it couldn't reflect the changes in people mortality and its causes of death on timely, dynamic and accurate, and it only compare with different periods residents mortality trends on cross-sectional survey. So the existing basic data couldn't full explanation of the reasons for high incidence on an area. The Ministry of Health have carried out death causes retrospective sampling survey which was focus on cancer in 2006 again. This survey to determine a total of six survey sites in Gansu province.

Objectives of this survey were to learn the residents mortality and consist of all causes of death in urban and rural, which were focus on cancer and diffience region in Gansu province. Grasp the characteristics of major cancer mortality on distribution of area and population. And to provide scientific basis for Gansu province on cancer prevention and control, to lay the foundation for found and perfect cancer registration system. According to the survey purpose, the sample collected by National Ministry of Health from some areas of high cancer incidence, some county (region, city) and cancer registry of reflected high increased in cancer incidence and mortality in recent years, for system learn the changes of major cancer mortality in areas of high cancer incidence and cancer registry. At last the six county (region, city) were determined as project monitoring points in this survey, included of Dunhuang city, Wuwei Liangzhou district, Zhangye Ganzhou district, Lintan county and Jintai county. There were three city and three county in survey, and five region were national disease surveillance points (DSP) with the exception of Wuwei Liangzhou district. Main collected data of all dead death causes and information of demographic, economic, cultural and health in domicile population in 2004 to 2005.

This book was a comprehensive conclusion of mortality level and cancer composition in six survey region in Gansu province. And this is the first professional books to anlysis disease morality and trends especially of cancer. The book comprises seven parts. Part one is introduction of purpose of the survey, content and methods of the quality control and survey data quality assessment in the 3rd death causes retrospective sampling survey in Gansu province. Part two described the mortality level and death cause in survey region in Gansu province. Part three is anlysis of cancer death and composition in survey region in Gansu province. Part four described the mortality and cancer death in six survey region in Gansu province. Part five is anlysis of major cancer death. Part six is the major findings and policy recommendations. Part seven lists the tables, included main statistical indicators of death cause and cancer death in Gansu province. In this survey, the Gansu Provincial Health Department has given strong leadership and support, the Gansu

Provincial Academy of Medical Sciences has successfully completed the task of organizing and implementation. The technical expert group, the advisory group and the executive office has played an important role in the survey. To make an indelible contribution for the survey by staff in all levels of Health Bureau and Center for Disease Control. Therefore, I'm deeply grateful to their hard work.

As the investigation involves a wide range and large volumes of data, it is inevitable that in the data analysis and preparation of the process would make mistakes and exist shortcomings. We welcome others to criticize the mistakes.

**Gansu Provincial Cancer Registry: *Yu-qin Liu***

**March 30, 2009**

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# ■ 第一篇

## 绪 论

