

2015 年浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤发病与死亡分析

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摘要:[目的]描述和分析2015年浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤发病与死亡情况。**[方法]**收集2015年浙江省14个肿瘤登记处上报的恶性肿瘤发病与死亡资料,按城乡、性别分层,分别计算恶性肿瘤发病与死亡粗率、标化率、累积率(0~74岁)、年龄别率、地区别率、前10位恶性肿瘤发病与死亡顺位和构成、各年龄段前5位恶性肿瘤发病与死亡等。并采用2000年中国标准人口年龄构成和Segi's世界标准人口年龄构成计算年龄标准化率。**[结果]**2015年浙江省14个肿瘤登记地区覆盖人口14 114 404人,约占全省户籍人口的29.00%。共报告恶性肿瘤新发病例52 023例,死亡病例27 036例。病理学诊断比例(MV%)为77.69%,死亡/发病比(M/I)为0.52,只有死亡医学证明书比例(DCO%)为1.08%。全省恶性肿瘤粗发病率为368.58/10万,中标率为220.79/10万,世标率为211.56/10万,男性发病率高于女性。恶性肿瘤发病在45岁以后快速上升,在80~84岁年龄组达到高峰。发病前10位恶性肿瘤依次为肺癌、女性乳腺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌、胃癌、肝癌、前列腺癌、宫颈癌、食管癌和子宫体癌。全省恶性肿瘤粗死亡率为191.55/10万,中标率为97.71/10万,世标率为96.60/10万,男性死亡率高于女性,农村地区死亡率高于城市地区。恶性肿瘤死亡在45岁以后快速上升,在85岁年龄组达到高峰。死亡前10位恶性肿瘤依次为肺癌、肝癌、胃癌、结直肠癌、胰腺癌、食管癌、女性乳腺癌、前列腺癌、淋巴瘤和白血病。**[结论]**肺癌、女性乳腺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌、前列腺癌、肝癌和胃癌仍是浙江省肿瘤防治的重点疾病,同时应根据城乡差异,有针对性地开展肿瘤防治工作。

关键词:肿瘤登记;恶性肿瘤;发病率;死亡率;浙江

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Analysis of Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Zhejiang Cancer Registries, 2015

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Abstract: [Purpose] To analyze the cancer incidence and mortality in Zhejiang cancer registries in 2015. [Methods] The data were collected from 14 population-based cancer registries in Zhejiang province. Cancer incidence and mortality rates stratified by gender and regions were analyzed. Crude rate, age-standardized rate, age-specific and region-specific rates and cumulative rates were calculated. The proportion of 10 common cancers in different groups and the incidence and mortality of the top 5 cancers of different age groups were also calculated. Chinese population census in 2000 and Segi's population were used for calculating age-standardized incidence or mortality. [Results] The 14 cancer registries covered a population of 14 114 404 people, accounting for 29.00% of Zhejiang population. The total reported cancer cases and deaths were 52 023 and 27 036 in 2015, respectively. The morphology verified cases (MV%) accounted for 77.69%, and 1.08% of incident cases were identified through death certifications only (DCO%) with mortality to incidence ratio(M/I ratio) of 0.52. The crude incidence rate in Zhejiang cancer registration areas was 368.58/ 10^5 ; the age-standardized incidence rates by Chinese standard population (ASIRC) and by world standard population(ASIRW) were 220.79/ 10^5 and 211.56/ 10^5 , respectively. The incidence in males was higher than that in females. Cancer incidence increased rapidly after the age of 45 years and reached the peak at the age group of 80~84 years. The top 10 incidence rates of cancers were, in order, lung cancer, female breast cancer, thyroid cancer, colorectal cancer, stomach cancer, liver cancer, pancreas cancer, cervical cancer, esophageal cancer and cancer of the corpus uteri. The crude mortality rate in Zhejiang cancer registration areas was 191.55/ 10^5 ; the age-standardized mor-

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tality rates by Chinese standard population (ASMRC) and by world standard population(ASMRW) were $97.71/10^5$ and $96.60/10^5$, respectively. The mortality in males was higher than that in females, and the mortality in rural areas was higher than that in urban areas. Cancer mortality increased rapidly after the age of 45 years and reached the peak at the age group of 85+ years. The top 10 mortality rates of cancers were, in order, lung cancer, liver cancer, stomach cancer, colorectal cancer, pancreatic cancer, esophageal cancer, female breast cancer, prostate cancer, lymphoma and leukemia. [Conclusion] Lung cancer, female breast cancer, thyroid cancer, colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, liver cancer and stomach cancer were the most common cancers in Zhejiang province in 2015. Effective prevention and control measures should be carried out according to the different characteristics of cancers in urban and rural areas.

Key words:cancer registration; malignant tumor; incidence; mortality; Zhejiang

21世纪以来,恶性肿瘤已成为全球范围内的主要死因之一,严重威胁人类的生命健康和期望寿命^[1]。肿瘤登记是肿瘤防治最基本、最重要的工作,是一项有统一规范地搜集、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制度。浙江省癌症中心/浙江省肿瘤防治办公室负责浙江省的肿瘤登记工作,自2013年以来每年发布登记地区的恶性肿瘤发病和死亡数据。近年来,浙江省肿瘤登记处数量有所增加,肿瘤登记制度逐年完善,肿瘤登记数据的质量也稳步提高。2018年浙江省癌症中心/浙江省肿瘤防治办公室共收集全省14个肿瘤登记处上报的2015年肿瘤登记资料,本文对恶性肿瘤发病和死亡数据进行整理和分析,以期为浙江省肿瘤防治工作提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

2018年浙江省癌症中心共收集浙江省14个肿瘤登记处上报的肿瘤资料,为2015年1月1日至12月31日肿瘤登记辖区内户籍人口全年的肿瘤发病和死亡数据,以及各年龄段的年平均人口数据。肿瘤登记处分布在浙江省11个地级市(杭州、嘉兴、宁波、温州、绍兴、衢州、台州、金华、丽水、湖州和舟山)。按地级以上城市和县(县级市)划分城市和农村,其中杭州、嘉兴南湖区、宁波鄞州区、温州鹿城区和绍兴上虞区为城市肿瘤登记处,慈溪、海宁、嘉善、开化、仙居、永康、龙泉、长兴和岱山为农村肿瘤登记处。

2015年浙江省14个肿瘤登记地区覆盖人口14 114 404人(其中男性7 042 680人,女性7 071 724人;城市地区8 713 170人,农村地区5 401 234人),约占全省户籍人口的29.00%。

1.2 肿瘤编码

发病资料采用《国际疾病分类》第10版(ICD-10)和《国际疾病分类·肿瘤学分册》第3版(ICD-O-3)编码,死亡资料采用ICD-10编码。统计分析采用ICD-10编码。

1.3 质量评价

登记资料的质量评价包括数据的可比性、完整性和可靠性。根据《中国肿瘤登记工作指导手册(2016)》^[2],并参照《五大洲癌症发病率第11卷(Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Volume XI)》^[3]和国际癌症研究署(IARC)/国际癌症登记协会(IACR)对登记质量的有关要求^[4],使用IARC-crgTools软件对肿瘤登记资料进行审核和评价。国家癌症中心肿瘤登记办公室规定我国肿瘤登记资料的主要质控指标有病理学诊断比例(MV%)、只有死亡医学证明书比例(DCO%)、死亡/发病比(M/I)、诊断不明比例(UB%)等。

1.4 统计学处理

数据统计分析采用SAS 9.4和Excel 2016软件,按城乡、性别分层,分别计算恶性肿瘤发病与死亡粗率、标化率、累积率(0~74岁)、年龄别率、地区别率以及前10位恶性肿瘤发病与死亡顺位和构成等。中国人口标化率(简称中标率)和世界人口标化率(简称世标率)分别采用2000年全国普查标准人

口年龄构成和 Segi's 世界标准人口年龄构成^[5]作为标准人口。

2 结 果

2.1 数据质量评价

2015 年浙江省肿瘤登记资料的质量评价指标中, 合计 MV% 为 77.69%, M/I 为 0.52, DCO% 为 1.08%, UB% 为 0.21% (Table 1)。全省 14 个肿瘤登记地区提交的数据经综合审核评价后, 均达到《中国肿瘤登记年报》纳入标准, 提示 2015 年浙江省肿瘤登记地区上报数据具有较好的完整性和可靠性。

2.2 恶性肿瘤发病率

2015 年浙江省 14 个肿瘤登记地区共报告恶性肿瘤新发病例 52 023 例 (男性 27 143 例, 女性 24 880 例), 其中城市地区 32 292 例, 占 62.07%, 农村地区 19 731 例, 占 37.93%。全省恶性肿瘤粗发病率为 368.58/10 万 (男性 385.41/10 万, 女性 351.82/10 万), 中标率为 220.79/10 万, 世标率为 211.56/10 万, 累积率 (0~74 岁) 为 23.71%。其中, 城市地区恶性肿瘤粗发病率为 370.61/10 万 (男性 377.50/10 万, 女性 363.78/10 万), 中标率为 224.32/10 万, 世标率为 213.87/10 万, 累积率 (0~74 岁) 为 23.69%; 农村地区恶性肿瘤粗发病率为 365.31 /10 万 (男性 398.09/10 万, 女性 332.42/10 万), 中标率为 214.71/10 万, 世标率为 207.69/10 万, 累积率 (0~74 岁) 为 23.70%。城乡发病率基本无差异 (Table 2)。

2.3 年龄别发病率

浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤年龄别发病率在 0~44 岁年龄段处于较低水平, 45 岁以后开始快速升高, 在 80~84 岁年龄段达到高峰 (1474.04/10 万)。男性发病率在

5~54 岁年龄段低于女性, 其它各年龄段发病率均高于女性 (Figure 1)。

城乡年龄别发病率变化趋势与总体相似, 但农村地区女性发病率水平在 75~79 岁年龄段达到最高, 80 岁以后有所下降, 而农村地区男性和城市地区男女性均于 80~84 岁年龄段达到最高水平。男性在 60 岁之前, 城乡之间年龄别发病率相近, 60 岁以后农村地区明显高于城市地区。女性在 30 岁之前, 城乡之间的年龄别发病率相近, 30 岁以后, 除了 40~44 岁、80+岁年龄段以外, 其它年龄段农村地区发病率均高于城市地区 (Figure 2)。

2.4 地区别发病率

在 14 个肿瘤登记地区中, 岱山地区的恶性肿瘤

Table 1 The quality evaluation of data in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015

| Registries | Population | New cases | Deaths | MV% | M/I | DCO% | UB% |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|------|------|------|
| Total | 14114404 | 52023 | 27036 | 77.69 | 0.52 | 1.08 | 0.21 |
| Urban | 8713170 | 32292 | 15674 | 82.19 | 0.49 | 1.11 | 0.00 |
| Hangzhou | 7170120 | 26725 | 12656 | 83.36 | 0.47 | 1.17 | 0.00 |
| Yinzhou | 264868 | 1089 | 540 | 81.82 | 0.50 | 0.18 | 0.00 |
| Lucheng | 744932 | 2186 | 1306 | 77.45 | 0.60 | 2.01 | 0.00 |
| Jiaxing | 533250 | 2292 | 1172 | 73.34 | 0.51 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| Shangyu | 720699 | 3144 | 1728 | 69.47 | 0.55 | 1.27 | 0.03 |
| Rural | 5401234 | 19731 | 11362 | 70.32 | 0.58 | 1.02 | 0.54 |
| Cixi | 1046500 | 3706 | 2270 | 68.67 | 0.61 | 1.32 | 0.00 |
| Jiashan | 387549 | 1935 | 1023 | 71.42 | 0.53 | 0.21 | 0.00 |
| Haining | 676478 | 2241 | 1268 | 70.82 | 0.57 | 0.71 | 0.00 |
| Changxing | 630536 | 2030 | 1171 | 71.08 | 0.58 | 1.08 | 5.17 |
| Yongkang | 597003 | 1871 | 1192 | 73.28 | 0.64 | 3.53 | 0.00 |
| Kaihua | 359052 | 1021 | 637 | 70.52 | 0.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Daishan | 187184 | 1047 | 608 | 69.63 | 0.58 | 0.19 | 0.00 |
| Xianju | 506048 | 1742 | 964 | 68.48 | 0.55 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| Longquan | 290185 | 994 | 501 | 72.54 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.10 |

Table 2 Cancer incidence in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015

| Areas | Gender | New cases | Incidence (1/10 ⁵) | ASR China (1/10 ⁵) | ASR world (1/10 ⁵) | Cumulative rate (0~74 years) (%) |
|-------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| All | Both | 52023 | 368.58 | 220.79 | 211.56 | 23.71 |
| | Males | 27143 | 385.41 | 220.03 | 215.34 | 25.21 |
| | Females | 24880 | 351.82 | 222.65 | 209.11 | 22.25 |
| Urban | Both | 32292 | 370.61 | 224.32 | 213.87 | 23.69 |
| | Males | 16376 | 377.50 | 216.03 | 210.39 | 24.35 |
| | Females | 15916 | 363.78 | 233.50 | 218.50 | 23.10 |
| Rural | Both | 19731 | 365.31 | 214.71 | 207.69 | 23.70 |
| | Males | 10767 | 398.09 | 226.15 | 223.18 | 26.52 |
| | Females | 8964 | 332.42 | 204.65 | 193.77 | 20.86 |

Notes: ASR China: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000);

ASR world: age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

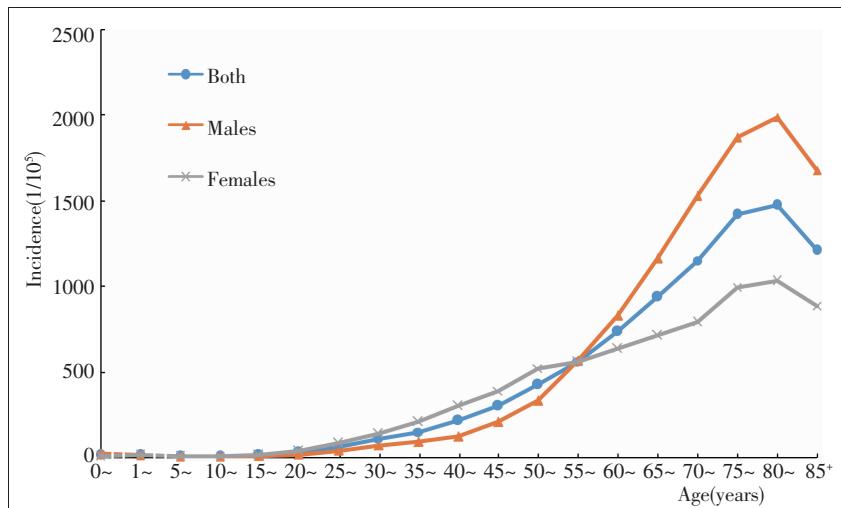


Figure 1 Age-specific incidence for all cancers in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015

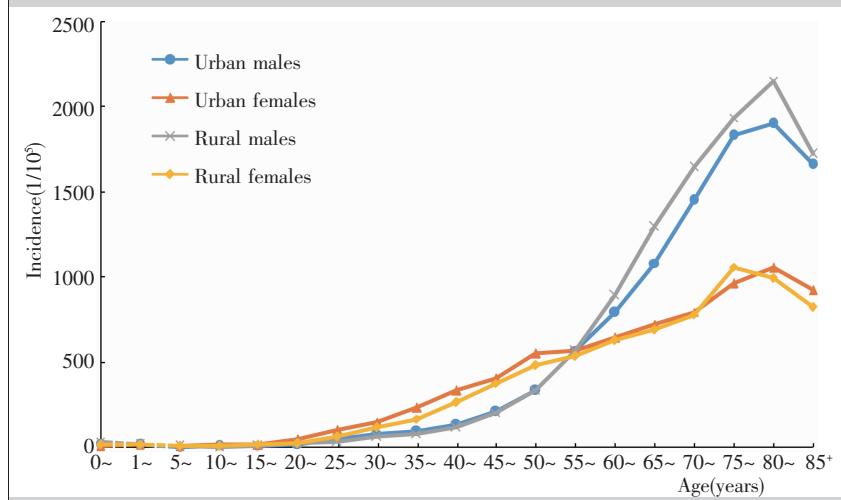


Figure 2 Age-specific incidence for all cancers in Zhejiang urban and rural areas, 2015

粗发病率最高,为559.34/10万;其余依次为嘉善499.29/10万、绍兴上虞436.24/10万、嘉兴南湖429.82/10万、宁波鄞州411.15/10万、杭州372.73/10万、慈溪354.13/10万、仙居344.24/10万、龙泉342.54/10万、海宁331.27/10万、长兴321.95/10万、永康313.40/10万、温州鹿城293.45/10万和开化284.36/10万。经年龄标准化后,中标发病率最高的农村肿瘤登记地区为岱山,最低的农村肿瘤登记地区为海宁;中标率发病最高的城市肿瘤登记地区为绍兴上虞,最低的城市肿瘤登记地区为温州鹿城(Table 3)。

2.5 恶性肿瘤死亡率

2015年浙江省14个肿瘤登记地区共报告恶性肿瘤死亡病例27 036例(男性17 602例,女性9 434例),其中城市地区15 674例,占57.97%,农村地区11 362例,占42.03%。全省恶性肿瘤粗死亡率为191.55/10万(男性249.93/10万,女性133.40/10万),中标率为97.71/10万,世标率为96.60/10万,累积率(0~74岁)为10.68%。其中,城市地区恶性肿瘤粗死亡率为179.89/

Table 3 Region-specific cancer incidence in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Registries | Both | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world |
| Hangzhou | 372.73 | 227.48 | 216.44 | 376.46 | 216.94 | 210.79 | 369.02 | 239.00 | 223.30 |
| Yinzhou | 411.15 | 239.27 | 233.46 | 440.44 | 244.62 | 245.51 | 383.06 | 233.98 | 222.31 |
| Lucheng | 293.45 | 179.33 | 172.89 | 312.54 | 183.62 | 181.62 | 274.69 | 176.67 | 165.97 |
| Jiaxing | 429.82 | 237.01 | 226.11 | 451.58 | 234.39 | 227.65 | 408.48 | 240.12 | 225.57 |
| Shangyu | 436.24 | 253.35 | 240.88 | 467.25 | 252.01 | 246.96 | 405.88 | 255.54 | 236.40 |
| Cixi | 354.13 | 192.10 | 184.90 | 403.20 | 211.22 | 205.85 | 306.66 | 174.75 | 165.85 |
| Jiashan | 499.29 | 255.23 | 243.99 | 534.38 | 251.93 | 247.99 | 465.24 | 258.89 | 241.16 |
| Haining | 331.27 | 179.23 | 173.95 | 346.40 | 178.44 | 175.77 | 316.72 | 182.45 | 174.82 |
| Changxing | 321.95 | 219.60 | 215.47 | 364.46 | 247.33 | 246.97 | 278.99 | 196.21 | 189.03 |
| Yongkang | 313.40 | 205.50 | 199.60 | 337.74 | 217.62 | 215.56 | 288.03 | 193.09 | 183.47 |
| Kaihua | 284.36 | 211.47 | 208.21 | 315.18 | 237.08 | 238.16 | 251.50 | 185.96 | 178.75 |
| Daishan | 559.34 | 278.01 | 269.27 | 600.87 | 286.73 | 283.89 | 518.74 | 276.92 | 261.98 |
| Xianju | 344.24 | 228.09 | 221.45 | 370.57 | 243.60 | 242.26 | 315.77 | 211.92 | 199.53 |
| Longquan | 342.54 | 218.75 | 212.97 | 375.95 | 230.22 | 230.19 | 307.43 | 203.90 | 192.29 |

Notes: ASR China:age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world:age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

10万(男性231.81/10万,女性128.41/10万),中标率为90.25/10万,世标率为89.31/10万,累积率(0~74岁)为9.64%;农村地区恶性肿瘤粗死亡率为210.36/10万(男性279.00/10万,女性141.51/10万),中标率为109.73/10万,世标率为108.31/10万,累积率(0~74岁)为12.31%。城乡比较显示,无论男女,农村地区死亡率和累积率均高于城市地区(Table 4)。

2.6 年龄别死亡率

浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤年龄别死亡率在0~44岁年龄段处于较低水平,45岁以后开始快速升高,在85⁺岁年龄段达到高峰(1484.51/10万)。男性死亡率除了在0~4岁和10~14岁年龄段低于女性,其余各年龄段均高于女性(Figure 3)。

城乡年龄别死亡率变化趋势与总体相似。城乡的男性年龄别死亡率在45岁之前较接近,45岁以后农村男性的死亡率高于城市男性;城乡的女性年龄别死亡率在50岁之前也较接近,在50岁以后,农村女性的死亡率高于城市女性,直到80岁以后,城市女性的死亡率高于农村女性(Figure 4)。

2.7 地区别死亡率

在14个肿瘤登记地区中,岱山恶性肿瘤粗死亡率最高,为324.81/10万;其余依次为嘉善263.97/10万、绍兴上虞239.77/10万、嘉兴南湖219.78/10万、慈溪216.91/10万、宁波鄞州203.88/10万、永康199.66/10万、仙居190.50/10万、海宁187.44/10万、长兴185.72/10万、开化177.41/10万、杭州176.51/10万、温州鹿城175.32/10万和龙泉172.65/10万。经年龄标准化后,中标死亡率最高的农村肿瘤登记地区为

Table 4 Cancer mortality in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015

| Areas | Gender | Deaths | Mortality (1/10 ⁵) | ASR China (1/10 ⁵) | ASR world (1/10 ⁵) | Cumulative rate (0~74 years)(%) |
|-------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| All | Both | 27036 | 191.55 | 97.71 | 96.60 | 10.68 |
| | Males | 17602 | 249.93 | 130.33 | 129.37 | 14.39 |
| | Females | 9434 | 133.40 | 66.61 | 65.52 | 7.00 |
| Urban | Both | 15674 | 179.89 | 90.25 | 89.31 | 9.64 |
| | Males | 10056 | 231.81 | 118.82 | 118.11 | 12.92 |
| | Females | 5618 | 128.41 | 63.07 | 62.02 | 6.42 |
| Rural | Both | 11362 | 210.36 | 109.73 | 108.31 | 12.31 |
| | Males | 7546 | 279.00 | 148.71 | 147.36 | 16.66 |
| | Females | 3816 | 141.51 | 72.49 | 71.27 | 7.93 |

Notes: ASR China: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000);

ASR world: age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

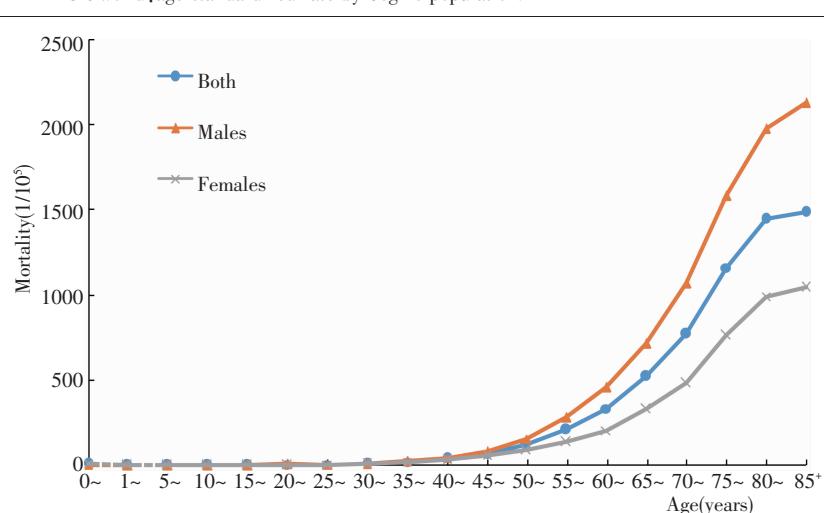


Figure 3 Age-specific mortality for all cancers in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015

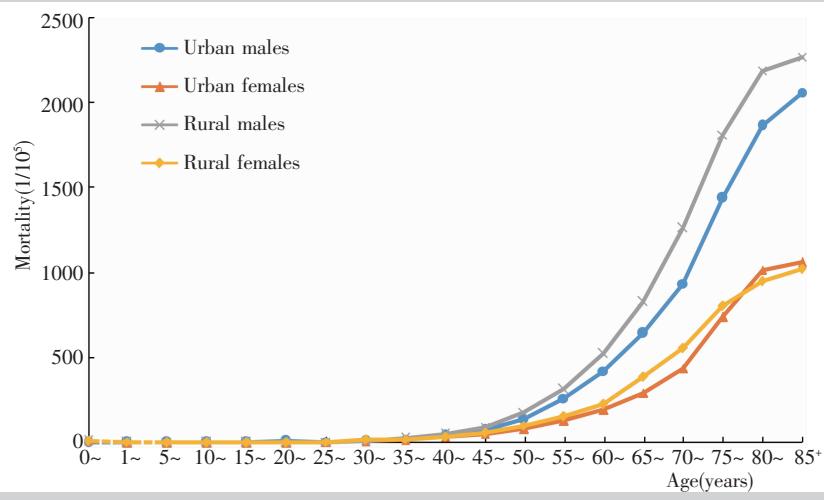


Figure 4 Age-specific mortality for all cancers in Zhejiang urban and rural areas, 2015

岱山,最低的农村肿瘤登记地区为海宁;中标死亡率最高的城市肿瘤登记地区为绍兴上虞,最低的城市

肿瘤登记地区为杭州(Table 5)。

2.8 主要癌种分布

2.8.1 前 10 位恶性肿瘤发病与死亡

按粗发病率顺位,2015 年浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤发病第 1 位为肺癌,粗发病率为 71.83/10 万,其次为女性乳腺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌和胃癌等。男性恶性肿瘤发病第 1 位为肺癌,粗发病率为 94.78/10 万,占全部恶性肿瘤发病的 24.59%,其次为胃癌、结直肠癌、肝癌和前列腺癌等。女性恶性肿瘤发病第 1 位为甲状腺癌,粗发病率为 70.44/10 万,占全部恶性肿瘤发病的 20.02%,其次为乳腺癌、肺癌、结直肠癌和胃癌等(Table 6;Figure 5)。

按粗死亡率顺位,全省恶性肿瘤死亡第 1 位为肺癌,粗死亡率为 56.28/10 万,其次为肝癌、胃癌、

结直肠癌和胰腺癌等。男性恶性肿瘤死亡第 1 位为肺癌,粗死亡率为 81.80/10 万,占全部恶性肿瘤死亡的 32.73%,其次为肝癌、胃癌、结直肠癌和食管癌等。女性恶性肿瘤死亡第 1 位为肺癌,粗死亡率为 30.87/10 万,占全部恶性肿瘤死亡的 23.14%,其次为结直肠癌、胃癌、肝癌和胰腺癌等(Table 7)。

2.8.2 城市地区前 10 位恶性肿瘤发病与死亡

按粗发病率顺位,城市地区恶性肿瘤发病第 1 位为肺癌,粗发病率为 67.47/10 万,其次为女性乳腺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌和胃癌等。城市地区男性恶性肿瘤发病第 1 位为肺癌,粗发病率为 86.65/10 万,其次为结直肠癌、胃癌、肝癌和前列腺癌等。城市地区女性恶性肿瘤发病第 1 位为甲状腺癌,粗发病率为 84.13/10 万,其次为乳腺癌、肺癌、结直肠癌和宫

Table 5 Region-specific cancer mortality in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Registries | Both | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world |
| Hangzhou | 176.51 | 88.92 | 87.82 | 228.27 | 117.48 | 116.49 | 125.04 | 61.62 | 60.52 |
| Yinzhou | 203.88 | 105.16 | 107.01 | 265.35 | 137.63 | 140.95 | 144.94 | 74.47 | 75.18 |
| Cixi | 216.91 | 105.74 | 103.67 | 292.05 | 143.87 | 140.81 | 144.21 | 70.23 | 69.29 |
| Lucheng | 175.32 | 92.19 | 91.27 | 221.00 | 119.99 | 119.55 | 130.42 | 66.62 | 65.27 |
| Jiaxing | 219.78 | 97.17 | 97.12 | 278.45 | 125.63 | 126.96 | 162.28 | 70.81 | 69.66 |
| Jiashan | 263.97 | 110.64 | 108.79 | 352.59 | 149.34 | 150.05 | 177.96 | 75.52 | 72.05 |
| Haining | 187.44 | 86.68 | 85.13 | 248.12 | 119.32 | 117.15 | 129.07 | 57.92 | 57.34 |
| Changxing | 185.72 | 118.40 | 117.34 | 256.23 | 168.53 | 167.78 | 114.47 | 70.99 | 70.09 |
| Shangyu | 239.77 | 118.58 | 116.92 | 322.25 | 159.84 | 159.48 | 159.00 | 79.43 | 77.02 |
| Yongkang | 199.66 | 115.54 | 114.39 | 262.91 | 157.53 | 155.96 | 133.75 | 73.57 | 73.17 |
| Kaihua | 177.41 | 127.43 | 129.28 | 223.43 | 165.72 | 170.33 | 128.34 | 89.18 | 88.99 |
| Daishan | 324.81 | 140.57 | 138.33 | 431.20 | 194.60 | 192.42 | 220.81 | 93.53 | 91.19 |
| Xianju | 190.50 | 116.40 | 114.91 | 239.31 | 151.24 | 149.64 | 137.74 | 80.30 | 78.84 |
| Longquan | 172.65 | 96.90 | 96.39 | 230.68 | 125.21 | 124.16 | 111.66 | 63.95 | 64.28 |

Notes: ASR China:age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world:age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

Table 6 The top 10 cancer incidences in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | Both | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world |
| 1 | Lung | 71.83 | 38.04 | 37.89 | Lung | 94.78 | 50.29 | 50.26 | Thyroid | 70.44 | 56.66 | 49.17 |
| 2 | Breast,female | 53.76 | 35.48 | 33.05 | Stomach | 44.40 | 23.81 | 23.65 | Breast | 53.76 | 35.48 | 33.05 |
| 3 | Thyroid | 45.56 | 37.37 | 32.07 | Colorectum | 43.58 | 24.03 | 23.66 | Lung | 48.97 | 26.29 | 26.02 |
| 4 | Colorectum | 37.56 | 20.47 | 20.02 | Liver | 38.11 | 21.97 | 21.51 | Colorectum | 31.56 | 17.02 | 16.49 |
| 5 | Stomach | 32.09 | 17.27 | 16.98 | Prostate | 23.81 | 12.22 | 12.04 | Stomach | 19.84 | 10.95 | 10.52 |
| 6 | Liver | 25.82 | 14.42 | 14.14 | Thyroid | 20.59 | 17.90 | 14.89 | Cervix | 19.83 | 13.81 | 12.52 |
| 7 | Prostate | 23.81 | 12.22 | 12.04 | Esophagus | 20.09 | 10.43 | 10.57 | Liver | 13.58 | 6.96 | 6.87 |
| 8 | Cervix | 19.83 | 13.81 | 12.52 | Pancreas | 12.75 | 6.77 | 6.68 | Brain, CNS | 12.09 | 7.76 | 7.59 |
| 9 | Esophagus | 12.18 | 6.14 | 6.22 | Lymphoma | 11.70 | 7.06 | 6.87 | Corpus uteri | 11.03 | 6.78 | 6.63 |
| 10 | Corpus uteri | 11.03 | 6.78 | 6.63 | Bladder | 10.49 | 5.55 | 5.48 | Pancreas | 8.84 | 4.19 | 4.17 |

Notes: ASR China:age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world:age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

CNS:central nervous system.

颈癌等(Table 8;Figure 6)。

按粗死亡率顺位,城市地区恶性肿瘤死亡第1位为肺癌,粗死亡率为52.29/10万,其次为肝癌、胃

癌、结直肠癌和胰腺癌等。城市地区男性恶性肿瘤死亡第1位为肺癌,粗死亡率为74.92/10万,其次为肝癌、胃癌、结直肠癌和食管癌等。城市地区女性恶性

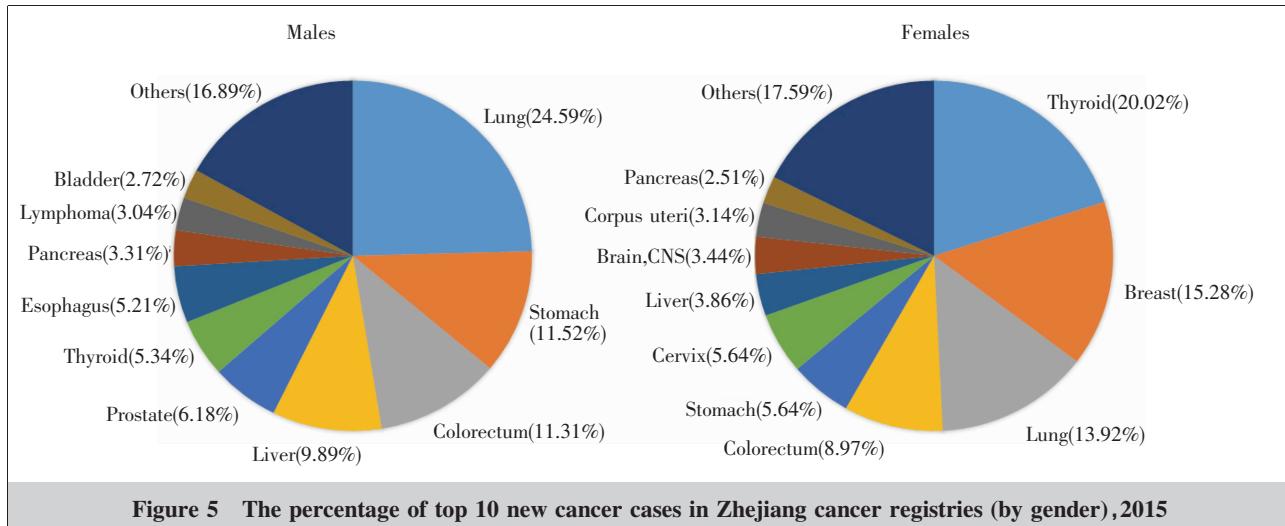


Figure 5 The percentage of top 10 new cancer cases in Zhejiang cancer registries (by gender), 2015

Table 7 The top 10 cancer mortalities in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | Both | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world |
| 1 | Lung | 56.28 | 27.97 | 27.65 | Lung | 81.80 | 41.85 | 41.44 | Lung | 30.87 | 14.68 | 14.47 |
| 2 | Liver | 24.76 | 13.31 | 13.03 | Liver | 36.39 | 20.14 | 19.74 | Colorectum | 14.83 | 7.04 | 6.85 |
| 3 | Stomach | 22.22 | 11.10 | 10.84 | Stomach | 30.70 | 15.63 | 15.43 | Stomach | 13.77 | 6.79 | 6.47 |
| 4 | Colorectum | 17.74 | 8.66 | 8.50 | Colorectum | 20.66 | 10.41 | 10.30 | Liver | 13.18 | 6.61 | 6.48 |
| 5 | Pancreas | 10.17 | 4.99 | 4.95 | Esophagus | 16.67 | 8.43 | 8.55 | Pancreas | 8.43 | 3.88 | 3.84 |
| 6 | Esophagus | 10.15 | 4.95 | 4.99 | Pancreas | 11.91 | 6.13 | 6.09 | Breast | 8.19 | 4.51 | 4.40 |
| 7 | Breast,female | 8.19 | 4.51 | 4.40 | Prostate | 6.80 | 2.94 | 3.02 | Gallbladder | 5.71 | 2.65 | 2.62 |
| 8 | Prostate | 6.80 | 2.94 | 3.02 | Lymphoma | 6.52 | 3.63 | 3.60 | Brain, CNS | 4.13 | 2.51 | 2.57 |
| 9 | Lymphoma | 5.19 | 2.82 | 2.78 | Leukemia | 5.71 | 3.59 | 3.59 | Cervix | 4.11 | 2.31 | 2.21 |
| 10 | Leukemia | 4.87 | 3.10 | 3.16 | Brain, CNS | 4.87 | 3.10 | 3.06 | Leukemia | 4.04 | 2.64 | 2.75 |

Notes: ASR China:age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world:age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

CNS:central nervous system.

Table 8 The top 10 cancer incidences in Zhejiang urban registration areas, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | Both | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world |
| 1 | Lung | 67.47 | 35.57 | 35.37 | Lung | 86.65 | 45.56 | 45.47 | Thyroid | 84.13 | 68.19 | 59.09 |
| 2 | Breast,female | 56.68 | 37.51 | 35.08 | Colorectum | 45.64 | 24.84 | 24.54 | Breast | 56.68 | 37.51 | 35.08 |
| 3 | Thyroid | 54.93 | 45.41 | 38.85 | Stomach | 40.48 | 21.56 | 21.40 | Lung | 48.46 | 26.03 | 25.72 |
| 4 | Colorectum | 39.01 | 21.04 | 20.63 | Liver | 33.17 | 18.77 | 18.50 | Colorectum | 32.43 | 17.36 | 16.84 |
| 5 | Stomach | 29.23 | 15.66 | 15.38 | Prostate | 27.36 | 14.19 | 13.96 | Cervix | 18.90 | 13.30 | 12.06 |
| 6 | Prostate | 27.36 | 14.19 | 13.96 | Thyroid | 25.47 | 22.31 | 18.45 | Stomach | 18.08 | 9.99 | 9.60 |
| 7 | Liver | 22.36 | 12.22 | 12.07 | Esophagus | 18.21 | 9.34 | 9.51 | Brain, CNS | 12.75 | 8.11 | 7.95 |
| 8 | Cervix | 18.90 | 13.30 | 12.06 | Pancreas | 12.59 | 6.72 | 6.65 | Liver | 11.63 | 5.75 | 5.72 |
| 9 | Corpus uteri | 11.36 | 7.09 | 6.94 | Lymphoma | 12.38 | 7.46 | 7.13 | Corpus uteri | 11.36 | 7.09 | 6.94 |
| 10 | Brain, CNS | 11.01 | 7.28 | 7.08 | Bladder | 10.44 | 5.36 | 5.27 | Pancreas | 8.82 | 4.05 | 4.04 |

Notes: ASR China:age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world:age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

CNS:central nervous system.

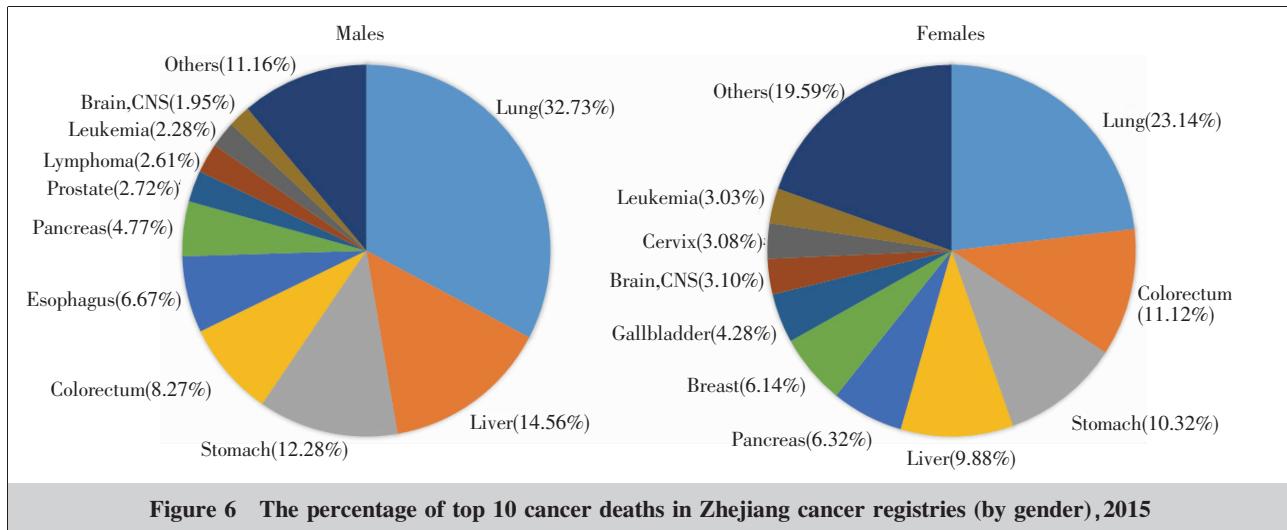


Figure 6 The percentage of top 10 cancer deaths in Zhejiang cancer registries (by gender), 2015

肿瘤死亡第1位为肺癌,粗死亡率为29.85/10万,其次为结直肠癌、胃癌、肝癌和胰腺癌等(Table 9)。

2.8.3 农村地区前10位恶性肿瘤发病与死亡

按粗发病率顺位,农村地区恶性肿瘤发病第1位为肺癌,粗发病率为78.85/10万,其次为女性乳腺癌、胃癌、结直肠癌和肝癌等。农村地区男性恶性肿瘤发病第1位为肺癌,粗发病率为107.81/10万,其次为胃癌、肝癌、结直肠癌和食管癌等。农村地区女性恶性肿瘤发病第1位为肺癌,粗发病率为49.80/10万,其次为乳腺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌和胃癌等(Table 10)。

按粗死亡率顺位,农村地区恶性肿瘤死亡第1位为肺癌,粗死亡率为62.73/10万,其次为肝癌、胃癌、结直肠癌和食管癌等。农村地区男性恶性肿瘤死亡第1位为肺癌,粗死亡率为92.84/10万,其次为肝

癌、胃癌、结直肠癌和食管癌等。农村地区女性恶性肿瘤死亡第1位为肺癌,粗死亡率为32.52/10万,其次为胃癌、肝癌、结直肠癌和胰腺癌等(Table 11)。

2.8.4 各年龄段前5位恶性肿瘤发病与死亡

2015年浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤在各年龄段的发病率和顺位差异较大(Table 12)。0~14岁年龄段即儿童时期的肿瘤发病以白血病为主,发病率为4.48/10万,其次为脑瘤、淋巴瘤、卵巢癌和骨瘤。15~44岁年龄段的肿瘤发病以甲状腺癌为主,发病率为45.97/10万,其次为女性乳腺癌、宫颈癌、肺癌和结直肠癌。45~64岁年龄段女性乳腺癌发病率最高,为103.83/10万,其次为肺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌和胃癌。65岁以上年龄段即老年时期肺癌发病率最高,为296.96/10万,其次为结直肠癌、前列腺癌、胃癌和肝癌。

Table 9 The top 10 cancer mortalities in Zhejiang urban registration areas, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | Both | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world |
| 1 | Lung | 52.29 | 25.60 | 25.26 | Lung | 74.92 | 37.81 | 37.41 | Lung | 29.85 | 13.94 | 13.67 |
| 2 | Liver | 22.58 | 11.85 | 11.61 | Liver | 33.08 | 17.92 | 17.60 | Colorectum | 14.88 | 6.90 | 6.71 |
| 3 | Stomach | 19.59 | 9.63 | 9.43 | Stomach | 26.97 | 13.49 | 13.37 | Stomach | 12.27 | 5.98 | 5.71 |
| 4 | Colorectum | 18.11 | 8.60 | 8.49 | Colorectum | 21.37 | 10.45 | 10.44 | Liver | 12.16 | 5.92 | 5.77 |
| 5 | Pancreas | 10.41 | 5.04 | 5.00 | Esophagus | 14.91 | 7.43 | 7.56 | Pancreas | 8.75 | 3.90 | 3.87 |
| 6 | Breast,female | 8.75 | 4.82 | 4.71 | Pancreas | 12.08 | 6.21 | 6.13 | Breast | 8.75 | 4.82 | 4.71 |
| 7 | Esophagus | 8.72 | 4.18 | 4.23 | Lymphoma | 6.45 | 3.53 | 3.49 | Gallbladder | 5.58 | 2.52 | 2.50 |
| 8 | Prostate | 6.43 | 2.69 | 2.75 | Prostate | 6.43 | 2.69 | 2.75 | Cervix | 4.11 | 2.26 | 2.17 |
| 9 | Lymphoma | 5.07 | 2.70 | 2.63 | Leukemia | 5.65 | 3.45 | 3.51 | Brain, CNS | 4.07 | 2.48 | 2.58 |
| 10 | Leukemia | 4.77 | 2.97 | 3.07 | Brain, CNS | 4.66 | 3.04 | 2.98 | Leukemia | 3.91 | 2.52 | 2.66 |

Notes: ASR China:age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world:age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

CNS:central nervous system.

Table 10 The top 10 cancer incidences in Zhejiang rural registration areas, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | Both | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Incidence | ASR China | ASR world |
| 1 | Lung | 78.85 | 42.01 | 41.94 | Lung | 107.81 | 57.78 | 57.86 | Lung | 49.80 | 26.76 | 26.58 |
| 2 | Breast,female | 49.03 | 32.23 | 29.82 | Stomach | 50.69 | 27.33 | 27.18 | Breast | 49.03 | 32.23 | 29.82 |
| 3 | Stomach | 36.71 | 19.85 | 19.52 | Liver | 46.03 | 27.11 | 26.29 | Thyroid | 48.21 | 37.38 | 32.85 |
| 4 | Colorectum | 35.21 | 19.56 | 19.03 | Colorectum | 40.26 | 22.73 | 22.24 | Colorectum | 30.15 | 16.45 | 15.91 |
| 5 | Liver | 31.40 | 17.93 | 17.42 | Esophagus | 23.11 | 12.15 | 12.26 | Stomach | 22.70 | 12.55 | 12.04 |
| 6 | Thyroid | 30.46 | 23.94 | 20.92 | Prostate | 18.12 | 9.16 | 9.06 | Cervix | 21.32 | 14.65 | 13.27 |
| 7 | Cervix | 21.32 | 14.65 | 13.27 | Pancreas | 13.01 | 6.87 | 6.77 | Liver | 16.73 | 8.86 | 8.68 |
| 8 | Prostate | 18.12 | 9.16 | 9.06 | Thyroid | 12.76 | 10.49 | 9.01 | Brain, CNS | 11.01 | 7.19 | 6.98 |
| 9 | Esophagus | 14.89 | 7.58 | 7.64 | Lymphoma | 10.61 | 6.40 | 6.50 | Corpus uteri | 10.49 | 6.28 | 6.12 |
| 10 | Pancreas | 10.94 | 5.63 | 5.55 | Bladder | 10.57 | 5.89 | 5.86 | Pancreas | 8.86 | 4.41 | 4.36 |

Notes: ASR China: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world: age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

CNS: central nervous system.

Table 11 The top 10 cancer mortalities in Zhejiang rural registration areas, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | Both | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world | Sites | Mortality | ASR China | ASR world |
| 1 | Lung | 62.73 | 31.78 | 31.49 | Lung | 92.84 | 48.32 | 47.89 | Lung | 32.52 | 15.86 | 15.75 |
| 2 | Liver | 28.29 | 15.61 | 15.28 | Liver | 41.71 | 23.65 | 23.11 | Stomach | 16.21 | 8.14 | 7.74 |
| 3 | Stomach | 26.46 | 13.50 | 13.12 | Stomach | 36.68 | 19.08 | 18.75 | Liver | 14.83 | 7.71 | 7.61 |
| 4 | Colorectum | 17.14 | 8.76 | 8.50 | Colorectum | 19.52 | 10.29 | 10.01 | Colorectum | 14.76 | 7.30 | 7.08 |
| 5 | Esophagus | 12.46 | 6.18 | 6.19 | Esophagus | 19.48 | 10.02 | 10.12 | Pancreas | 7.90 | 3.85 | 3.77 |
| 6 | Pancreas | 9.78 | 4.91 | 4.87 | Pancreas | 11.65 | 6.02 | 6.02 | Breast | 7.27 | 4.01 | 3.92 |
| 7 | Prostate | 7.39 | 3.38 | 3.48 | Prostate | 7.39 | 3.38 | 3.48 | Gallbladder | 5.93 | 2.85 | 2.81 |
| 8 | Breast,female | 7.27 | 4.01 | 3.92 | Lymphoma | 6.62 | 3.79 | 3.81 | Esophagus | 5.41 | 2.50 | 2.43 |
| 9 | Gallbladder | 5.63 | 2.78 | 2.73 | Leukemia | 5.80 | 3.78 | 3.69 | Leukemia | 4.26 | 2.94 | 3.00 |
| 10 | Lymphoma | 5.37 | 3.02 | 3.04 | Gallbladder | 5.32 | 2.72 | 2.67 | Brain, CNS | 4.23 | 2.54 | 2.52 |

Notes: ASR China: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population(2000); ASR world: age-standardized rate by Segi's population.

CNS: central nervous system.

Table 12 Age-specific incidences of the top 5 cancers in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | 0~14 years | | 15~44 years | | 45~64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Sites | Incidence | Sites | Incidence | Sites | Incidence | Sites | Incidence |
| 1 | Leukemia | 4.48 | Thyroid | 45.97 | Breast,female | 103.83 | Lung | 296.96 |
| 2 | Brain,CNS | 1.75 | Breast,female | 25.88 | Lung | 86.56 | Colorectum | 149.29 |
| 3 | Lymphoma | 0.71 | Cervix | 12.50 | Thyroid | 72.50 | Prostate | 145.34 |
| 4 | Ovary | 0.57 | Lung | 5.55 | Colorectum | 44.72 | Stomach | 132.64 |
| 5 | Bone | 0.44 | Colorectum | 5.41 | Stomach | 37.19 | Liver | 85.78 |

Notes: CNS: central nervous system.

Table 13 Age-specific mortalities of the top 5 cancers in Zhejiang cancer registries, 2015(1/10⁵)

| Rank | 0~14 years | | 15~44 years | | 45~64 years | | ≥65 years | |
|------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Sites | Mortality | Sites | Mortality | Sites | Mortality | Sites | Mortality |
| 1 | Leukemia | 1.53 | Liver | 3.76 | Lung | 46.85 | Lung | 289.42 |
| 2 | Brain, CNS | 1.04 | Breast,female | 2.15 | Liver | 30.75 | Stomach | 116.18 |
| 3 | Lymphoma | 0.27 | Lung | 1.80 | Stomach | 16.58 | Liver | 94.79 |
| 4 | Kidney | 0.27 | Stomach | 1.59 | Colorectum | 13.84 | Colorectum | 90.46 |
| 5 | Liver | 0.11 | Colorectum | 1.54 | Breast,female | 11.57 | Pancreas | 50.94 |

Note: CNS: central nervous system.

2015 年浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤在各年龄段的死亡率和顺位也有较大的差异 (Table 13)。0~14 岁年龄段即儿童时期死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤为白血病, 为 1.53/10 万, 其次为脑瘤、淋巴瘤、肾癌和肝癌。15~44 岁年龄段肝癌死亡率最高, 为 3.76/10 万, 其次为女性乳腺癌、肺癌、胃癌和结直肠癌。45~64 岁年龄段肺癌死亡率最高, 为 46.85/10 万, 其次为肝癌、胃癌、结直肠癌和女性乳腺癌。65 岁以上年龄段即老年时期肺癌死亡率最高, 为 289.42/10 万, 其次为胃癌、肝癌、结直肠癌和胰腺癌。

3 讨 论

世界卫生组织下属国际癌症研究署 (IARC) 于 2018 年 9 月发布了 2018 年最新全球癌症统计数据《全球癌症报告》(GLOBOCAN 2018), 提供了全球 185 个国家和地区 36 种癌症的发病率、死亡率等相关数据。根据 GLOBOCAN 2018 估计, 2018 年全球新增 1810 万例癌症病例 (男性 950 万, 女性 860 万), 癌症死亡人数达 960 万 (男性 540 万, 女性 420 万), 全球癌症负担进一步加重, 绝大多数国家面临着癌症患者数量的绝对增长^[1]。

IARC 研究显示, 在欧洲、北美等西方发达国家里, 男性恶性肿瘤发病最常见的有前列腺癌、肺癌、结直肠癌等, 女性恶性肿瘤发病最常见的有乳腺癌、肺癌、结直肠癌、甲状腺癌等^[1]。根据之前的研究资料显示, 2004 年浙江省的 4 个肿瘤登记地区男性恶性肿瘤发病前 5 位为肺癌、肝癌、胃癌、食管癌和结直肠癌, 女性发病前 5 位为乳腺癌、肺癌、胃癌、肝癌和结直肠癌^[6]。而本研究结果显示, 2015 年浙江省肿瘤登记地区男性恶性肿瘤发病前 5 位为肺癌、胃癌、结直肠癌、肝癌和前列腺癌, 女性恶性肿瘤发病前 5 位为甲状腺癌、乳腺癌、肺癌、结直肠癌和胃癌。由此可知, 十余年来浙江省的肿瘤登记处数量显著增加, 同时恶性肿瘤发病顺位已发生变化, 前列腺癌跻身浙江省肿瘤登记地区男性恶性肿瘤发病前 5 位, 甲状腺癌已跃至浙江省肿瘤登记地区女性恶性肿瘤发病首位, 而肺癌、女性乳腺癌和结直肠癌的发病率一直居高不下, 肝癌和食管癌构成有所下降。提示浙江省的癌谱近年来呈现“癌谱西方化”, 既具有发展中国家的癌情特征, 即肝癌、胃癌、食管癌等消化系统肿瘤高发, 又具有西方国家的癌情特征, 即前列腺癌

和甲状腺癌等高发。

本文分析结果显示, 2015 年浙江省肿瘤登记地区粗发病率为 368.58/10 万, 中标率为 220.79/10 万, 世标率为 211.56/10 万, 发病率水平较 2014 年略微有所上升; 粗死亡率为 191.55/10 万, 中标率为 97.71/10 万, 世标率为 96.60/10 万, 标化死亡率较 2014 年有所下降^[7]。浙江省的癌谱种类虽呈现西方化, 然而世标发病率远远低于澳大利亚 (468.0/10 万)、美国 (352.2/10 万)、法国 (344.1/10 万) 等发达国家, 接近于阿根廷 (218.0/10 万)、巴西 (217.2/10 万)、古巴 (216.5/10 万) 等拉美国家。2015 年浙江省的人均 GDP 为 12 466 美元^[8], 与阿根廷、巴西等拉美国家的人均 GDP 相近^[9]。这提示癌症发病情况与当地的社会经济发展水平有关。

据国家癌症中心报道, 2014 年全国恶性肿瘤粗发病率为 278.07/10 万, 中标率为 190.63/10 万; 全国恶性肿瘤粗死亡率为 167.89/10 万, 中标率为 106.98/10 万^[10]。浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤中标发病率比全国平均水平高 15.82%, 但死亡率比全国平均水平低 9.49%。同时, 浙江省的男性恶性肿瘤发病率高于女性, 与历年的研究结果保持一致^[7,11-13]。发病率与死亡率在 45 岁以后快速上升, 分别在 80~84 岁和 85+ 岁达到高峰, 提示中老年群体是恶性肿瘤的高危人群, 今后应当有针对性地开展中老年人群的肿瘤防治工作。数据显示, 2015 年全省 60 岁及以上老年人口 984.03 万人, 占总人口的 20.19%, 比上年同期增加 38.95 万人^[8], 且我国目前正面临老年人群恶性肿瘤负担较重的现状^[14]。因此, 浙江省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤发病率的增长, 和人口的老龄化存在一定联系。另一方面, 可能与浙江省经济发展较好有关, 2015 年浙江省人均 GDP 在全国各省排名中位居第五, 并且浙江省的肿瘤诊断水平较高, 肿瘤登记系统完善, 病例确诊和上报率比较高。而浙江省从 1977 年始便开展癌症筛查和早诊早治工作, 取得了一定的成效, 提高了居民的健康意识, 同时也会降低肿瘤的死亡率^[15]。

本研究结果显示, 浙江省城市和农村地区恶性肿瘤负担存在一定的差异, 肿瘤构成也显示出不同的特点。浙江省城乡发病率接近, 几乎无差异, 可能与浙江省城镇化率较高有关。2017 年浙江省的城镇化率高达 68%^[8], 而全国城市地区粗发病率比农村高 21.73%^[10]; 死亡率则是农村高于城市。考虑城市

居民相较于农村居民更加具备肿瘤预防的健康意识,而农村医疗水平相对偏低,卫生资源匮乏,易导致患者就诊时间相对偏晚及预后不良。提示我们肿瘤防治工作应考虑地区差异,在经济发达的城市地区应将提高早诊早治比例作为癌症防治重点,而在经济水平相对落后的农村地区,应将加强癌症规范化治疗、提高生存率、降低死亡率作为肿瘤防治重点。城乡有针对性地开展相应的肿瘤防治工作,共同推进。

同时,本文研究发现,儿童肿瘤与老年肿瘤相比,发病率和死亡率相对较低;发病部位也有明显不同,老年肿瘤以肺、结直肠、前列腺、胃和肝等部位肿瘤为主,而儿童肿瘤以血液系统肿瘤、脑及神经系统肿瘤、淋巴瘤为主,白血病是儿童最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,与国内其它省市的研究结果相似^[16]。恶性肿瘤对儿童健康的影响相对成年人更严重,是儿童死亡的主要原因之一,因此儿童恶性肿瘤的防控工作更应受到重视。

综上,肺癌、女性乳腺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌、前列腺癌、肝癌和胃癌仍是浙江省肿瘤防治的重点疾病,同时应根据儿童肿瘤和老年肿瘤的不同特点,制定有效可行的科学策略,进一步加强癌症的健康教育,做好高危人群的健康体检和癌症筛查,改善生态环境,提高患者生存质量,降低癌症危害。

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