

2015 年江苏省胃癌流行现状及趋势分析

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摘要:[目的] 分析江苏省 2015 年胃癌发病和死亡现状及 2006~2015 年胃癌发病、死亡变化趋势。[方法] 利用 2018 年江苏省疾控中心收集并质控后的 35 个登记处 2015 年肿瘤登记资料,从中抽取胃癌数据,计算分城乡、性别及年龄组发病(死亡)率、年龄别发病(死亡)率、中国人口标准化率(中标率)、世界人口标准化率(世标率)、累积发病(死亡)率(0~74 岁)、截缩发病(死亡)率(35~64 岁)等指标。结合江苏省 2015 年户籍人口资料,估算全省胃癌发病(死亡)数。汇总 2006 至 2015 年全省肿瘤登记资料,利用 Joinpoint 软件分析胃癌世标发病(死亡)率的平均年度变化百分比(AAPC)。[结果] 2015 年江苏省估计胃癌新发病例 32 744 例(男性 22 928 例,女性 9816 例),约占全部恶性肿瘤发病的 14.05%,位居恶性肿瘤发病顺位第 2 位;估计胃癌死亡 24 663 例(男性 17 085 例,女性 7578 例),占全部恶性肿瘤的 15.87%,位居恶性肿瘤死亡顺位第 2 位。江苏省胃癌发病率为 42.97/10 万,中标率为 23.83/10 万,世标率为 23.67/10 万,累积发病率(0~74 岁)为 2.95%。胃癌死亡率为 32.37/10 万,中标率为 17.00/10 万,世标率为 16.68/10 万,累积死亡率(0~74 岁)为 1.91%。江苏省胃癌发病中标率在 2006 至 2015 年 AAPC 为 -3.97%(95%CI: -4.9%~-3.0%),胃癌死亡中标率 AAPC 为 -3.98%(95%CI: -5.0%~-3.0%)。[结论] 2006 至 2015 年江苏省胃癌发病率、死亡率呈下降趋势,但胃癌发病、死亡仍处于较高水平,城乡流行存在差异,应针对性加强重点人群尤其是城市中老年人群的预防和控制。

关键词:胃癌;发病率;死亡率;趋势;江苏

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Incidence, Mortality and Trend of Stomach Cancer in Jiangsu Province

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Abstract: [Purpose] To estimate the incidence and mortality of stomach cancer in Jiangsu province. [Methods] New cases and deaths of gastric cancer from 2006 to 2015 from 42 cancer registries in Jiangsu were collected and data from 35 registries were qualified after assessment and pooled for analysis. The data were stratified by urban and rural, gender and age groups. The crude rates of stomach cancer incidence and mortality, age-standardized incidence/mortality rates, age-specific incidence/mortality rates, cumulative incidence/mortality rates (0~74 years) and truncated incidence/mortality rates (35~64 years) were calculated. Chinese population census in 2000 and world Segi's standard population were applied for age-standardized incidence/mortality rates. Join-point regression was performed to the average annual percentage changes (AAPC) in two rate during 2006 to 2015. [Results] The number of new cases of stomach cancer were 32 744 in Jiangsu province in 2015, accounting for 14.05% of all cancer incidence and ranking the second of cancer incidence. The crude incidence rate was 42.97/10⁵, the age-standardized incidence rates by Chinese standard population (ASIRC) and by world standard population (ASIRW) were 23.83/10⁵ and 23.67/10⁵, respectively. The cumulative incidence rate (0~74 years) was 2.95%. The deaths of stomach cancer were 24 663 in Jiangsu in 2015, accounting for 15.87% of all cancer deaths and ranking the second of all cancer mortality. The crude mortality rate was 32.37/10⁵, the age-standardized mortality rates by Chinese standard population (ASMRC) and by world standard population (ASMRW), cumulative (0~74 years old) and truncated (35~64 years old) mortality rates were 17.00/10⁵, 16.68/10⁵, 1.91% and 17.11/10⁵, respectively. The AAPC of ASIRC and ASMRC was -3.97% (95%CI: -4.9%~-3.0%) and -3.98% (95%CI: -5.0%~-3.0%), respectively and showed a downward trend ($P<0.001$) in Jiangsu from 2006~2015. [Conclusion] During 2006 to 2015, the incidence and mortality of stomach cancer presented a declining trend in Jiangsu province, but the rates are still relatively high and there is significant difference between urban and rural areas. The effective prevention and control efforts for stomach cancer, particularly for middle-aged and elderly population in urban areas should be strengthened.

Key words: stomach cancer; incidence; mortality; trend; Jiangsu

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GLOBOCAN 2018 估计,全球胃癌新发病例103.37万例,死亡病例78.27万例,至2040年将分别增加70.1%和74.5%,其中,中国同期胃癌新发病例数和死亡病例数分占全球的44.1%和49.9%,且至2040年将分别增加67.6%和82.4%^[1]。胃癌已成为最致命的恶性肿瘤之一,严重威胁人类健康^[2]。江苏省是胃癌高发地区之一,2014年发病率为44.05/10万,死亡率为32.36/10万,高于同期全国水平(发病率30.00/10万,死亡率21.48/10万)^[3,4]。本研究利用江苏省2006至2015年的肿瘤登记资料,描述全省胃癌发病和死亡流行现状,以及10年间胃癌的发病、死亡变化趋势,为江苏省胃癌的防控策略研究提供重要依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

数据来源于江苏省肿瘤登记中心,该机构隶属于江苏省疾病预防控制中心,负责定期收集、整理、汇总、质量控制和统计分析江苏省各登记处的肿瘤登记资料。2006至2014年江苏省各登记处上报资料分别在2009至2017年已经审核并整理成库。截至2018年6月30日,江苏省共有42个肿瘤登记处提交了2015年肿瘤登记数据,其中地级以上城市(城市地区)11个、县和县级市(农村地区)31个,覆盖人口45 349 545人,约占同期全省户籍总人口数(76 198 365人)的59.52%。本研究依据《国际疾病分类》第十版(ICD-10),从2006至2015年库中提取ICD-10编码为C16的胃癌登记数据进行分析。

1.2 质量控制

根据《中国肿瘤登记工作指导手册(2016)》^[5]和《五大洲癌症发病率》^[6]对登记质量的相关要求,并结合江苏省实际情况,江苏肿瘤登记中心对上报的2015年数据进行审核与评价。从死亡/发病比(mortality to incidence ratio,M/I)、病理组织学诊断比例(proportion of morphologic verification,MV%)、只有死亡医学证明书比例(percentage of death certification only,DCO%)、诊断部位不明百分比(percentage of unknown basis of diagnosis,UB%)以及各登记处逐年发病、死亡水平的稳定性等方面,评价各登记处提交的2015年肿瘤登记资料的完整性、有效性和可

比性。最终确认35个登记处的登记资料符合质控标准,可作为2015年全省汇总分析的数据源。35个肿瘤登记处覆盖人口共38 761 144人(男性19 548 364人,女性19 212 780人),占全省2015年户籍总人口数的50.87%。其中城市人口15 168 594人,占39.13%,农村人口23 592 550人,占60.87%。2015年,江苏省肿瘤登记地区胃癌合计的M/I为0.75,MV%为82.12%,DCO%为0.52%,UB%为0.10%(Table 1)。

Table 1 The quality control index of stomach cancer in Jingsu, 2015

Areas	Gender	M/I	MV%	DCO%	UB%
All	Both	0.75	82.12	0.52	0.10
	Male	0.75	82.86	0.48	0.10
	Female	0.77	80.38	0.61	0.09
Urban areas	Both	0.76	79.59	0.57	0.22
	Male	0.76	79.91	0.54	0.21
	Female	0.78	78.82	0.64	0.23
Rural areas	Both	0.75	83.95	0.48	0.01
	Male	0.74	85.04	0.44	0.01
	Female	0.76	81.47	0.58	0.00

在2009~2018年分别对2006~2015年各登记处提交的肿瘤登记数据严格审核的基础上,2018年对各登记处10年间全部恶性肿瘤的发病率、死亡率及与中国人口标准化率(简称中标率)的波动情况进行分析,存在异常波动的登记处或某些年份的资料不纳入2006至2015年趋势分析。此外,新增加且连续提交登记资料少于3年的登记处,也不纳入趋势分析。2006至2015年纳入趋势分析的登记处数量分别为8个、11个、12个、15个、22个、26个、29个、30个、30个和30个。

1.3 统计学处理

采用Excel 2013和SAS 9.4软件计算2015年江苏省35个登记处汇总库的胃癌分城乡、性别和年龄组(0~1~4、5~9……80~84、85+岁等19个年龄组)的发病(死亡)率、年龄别发病(死亡)率、中国人口标准化率(简称中标率)、世界人口标准化率(简称世标率)、0~74岁累积发病(死亡)率和35~64岁截缩发病(死亡)率,以及胃癌在全部恶性肿瘤中的构成及其顺位;并结合2015年江苏省户籍人口资料,估算全省胃癌发病数和死亡数。采用Joinpoint软件对江苏省2006至2015年胃癌发病、死亡中标率的平均年度

变化百分比 (average annual percent change, AAPC) 及 95% 可信区间 (confidence interval, CI) 进行计算。中标率和世标率分别采用 2000 年全国人口普查的标准人口构成和 Segi's 世界标准人口构成进行推算。

2 结 果

2.1 胃癌发病情况

2015 年, 江苏省胃癌新发病例数为 32 744 例 (男性 22 928 例, 女性 9816 例), 占全部恶性肿瘤发病的 14.05%, 位居恶性肿瘤发病顺位第 2 位。胃癌发病率为 42.97/10 万, 中标率为 23.83/10 万, 世标率为 23.67/10 万, 累积发病率(0~74 岁)为 2.95%, 截缩发病率(35~64 岁)为 31.39/10 万。城市地区新发病例数为 15 175 例 (男性 10 769 例, 女性 4406 例), 发病率为 47.10/10 万, 中标率为 25.85/10 万, 世标率为 25.69/10 万; 农村地区新发病例数为 17 569 例 (男性 12 159 例, 女性 5410 例), 发病率为 39.95/10 万, 中标率为 22.34/10 万, 世标率为 22.17/10 万。胃癌的各项发病指标均为男性高于女性, 城市地区高于农村地区 (Table 2)。

2.2 年龄别发病率

江苏省胃癌发病率在 0~39 岁处于相对较低水平, 40 岁开始快速上升, 于 80~

84 岁组达到 259.44/10 万的发病高峰, 之后较大幅度降低。除城市地区及所在地男性胃癌年龄别发病率在 75~80 岁达到高峰, 不同性别和城乡地区变化趋势与全省基本一致。除胃癌 40 岁以前发病相对少见, 40 岁及以上年龄组的发病率均为男性高于女性, 城市高于农村 (Figure 1)。

2.3 胃癌死亡情况

2015 年, 江苏省胃癌死亡 24 633 例 (男性 17 085 例, 女性 7 578 例), 占全部恶性肿瘤的 15.87%, 位居恶性肿瘤死亡顺位第 2 位。胃癌死亡率为 32.37/10 万, 中标率为 17.00/10 万, 世标率为 16.68/10 万, 累积死亡率(0~74 岁)为 1.91%, 截缩死亡率(35~64 岁)为 17.11/10 万。城市地区胃癌死亡 11 614 例 (男性 8 163 例, 女性 3 451 例), 死亡率为 36.05/10 万, 中标率为 18.78/10 万, 世标率为 18.44/10 万; 农村地区

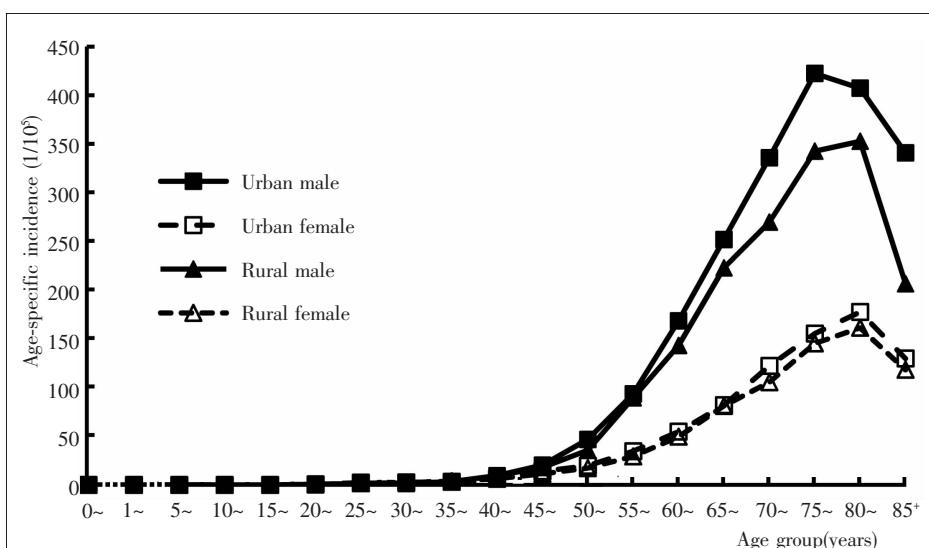


Figure 1 The age-specific incidence of stomach cancer in Jiangsu, 2015

Table 2 The incidence of stomach cancer in Jiangsu, 2015

Areas	Gender	New cases	Crude rate (1/10 ⁵)	Ratio (%)	ASIRC (1/10 ⁵)	ASIRW (1/10 ⁵)	Cumulative rate 0~74 years(%)	TASR 35~64 years(1/10 ⁵)	Rank
All	Both	32744	42.97	14.05	23.83	23.67	2.95	31.39	2
	Male	22928	59.56	17.22	34.07	34.05	4.28	44.37	2
	Female	9816	26.04	9.83	13.94	13.62	1.62	18.07	3
Urban areas	Both	15175	47.10	14.55	25.85	25.69	3.20	33.68	2
	Male	10769	66.80	18.10	37.41	37.43	4.68	47.84	2
	Female	4406	27.37	9.84	14.72	14.39	1.71	19.30	3
Rural areas	Both	17569	39.95	13.65	22.34	22.17	2.77	29.69	3
	Male	12159	54.34	16.52	31.59	31.53	3.98	41.79	2
	Female	5410	25.04	9.82	13.37	13.06	1.55	17.16	4

Notes: ASIRC:age-standardized incidence rate by Chinese standard population in 2000; ASIRW:age-standardized incidence rate by world standard population(Segi's population); TASR:truncated age-standardized rate.

Table 3 The mortality of stomach cancer in Jiangsu, 2015

Areas	Gender	Deaths	Crude rate (1/10 ⁵)	Ratio (%)	ASMRC (1/10 ⁵)	ASMRW (1/10 ⁵)	Cumulative rate 0~74 years(%)	TASR 35~64 years(1/10 ⁵)	Rank
All	Both	24663	32.37	15.87	17.00	16.68	1.91	17.11	2
	Male	17085	44.38	17.31	24.53	24.25	2.79	23.96	2
	Female	7578	20.10	13.35	9.93	9.59	1.02	10.08	2
Urban areas	Both	11614	36.05	17.25	18.78	18.44	2.10	18.46	2
	Male	8163	50.64	18.94	27.41	27.16	3.13	26.09	2
	Female	3451	21.44	14.24	10.68	10.28	1.08	10.69	2
Rural areas	Both	13049	29.67	14.81	15.69	15.38	1.76	16.10	3
	Male	8922	39.87	16.05	22.40	22.07	2.55	22.36	4
	Female	4127	19.11	12.69	9.38	9.09	0.97	9.61	3

Notes: ASMRC: age-standardized mortality rate by Chinese standard population in 2000; ASMRW: age-standardized mortality rate by world standard population(Segi's population); TASR: truncated age-standardized rate.

死亡 13 049 例(男性 8922 例,女性 4127 例),死亡率为 29.67/10 万,中标率为 15.69/10 万,世标率为 15.38/10 万。胃癌的各项死亡指标均为男性高于女性,城市地区高于农村地区(Table 3)。

2.4 年龄别死亡率

江苏省胃癌死亡率在 0~44 岁处于相对较低水平,45 岁后快速增长,于 80~84 岁组达到 288.34/10 万的死亡高峰,之后小幅下降。不同性别、城乡胃癌年龄别死亡率变化趋势与全省一致。除 45 岁前胃癌死亡相对少见外,45 岁及以上年龄组的死亡率均为男性高于女性,城市高于农村(Figure 2)。

2.5 2006~2015 年胃癌发病/死亡中标率变化趋势

2006~2015 年江苏省不同性别、城乡胃癌发病中标率和死亡中标率呈下降趋势。胃癌发病中标率和死亡中标率平均下降速度分别为-3.97% 和 -3.98%,

城市(发病中标率 AAPC=-3.12%,死亡中标率 AAPC=-1.90%)均低于农村(发病中标率 AAPC=-4.97%,死亡中标率 AAPC=-5.48%),差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$);男性胃癌发病中标率和死亡中标率平均下降速度分别为-4.03% 和 -3.99%,女性分别为-4.15% 和 -4.31%,不同性别发病率中标率和死亡中标率变化趋势差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)(Table 4, Table 5)。

3 讨 论

2017 年全球胃癌现患病例有 282.3 万例,死亡病例有 86.5 万例,造成伤残调整寿命年(disability adjusted life years,DALYs)损失 1910 万人年,较 2007 年增长 5.2%^[7-9],疾病负担沉重。

近年来,全球范围内包括日本等胃癌高发地区的胃癌发病率和死亡率呈现下降趋势^[10-12],可能与幽门螺杆菌感染率下降、食盐摄入量下降、新鲜蔬菜水果摄入量增加以及胃癌筛查和治疗技术提高有关^[13-15]。随着社会经济的发展,人们生活水平的提高和生活环境的改善,江苏省 2006~2015 年胃癌发病中标率和死亡中标率分别呈平均每年 3.97% 和 3.98% 的下降趋势,与国内和高发地区既往研究情况基本一致^[16-18]。但江苏省仍是在消化道肿瘤高发地区之

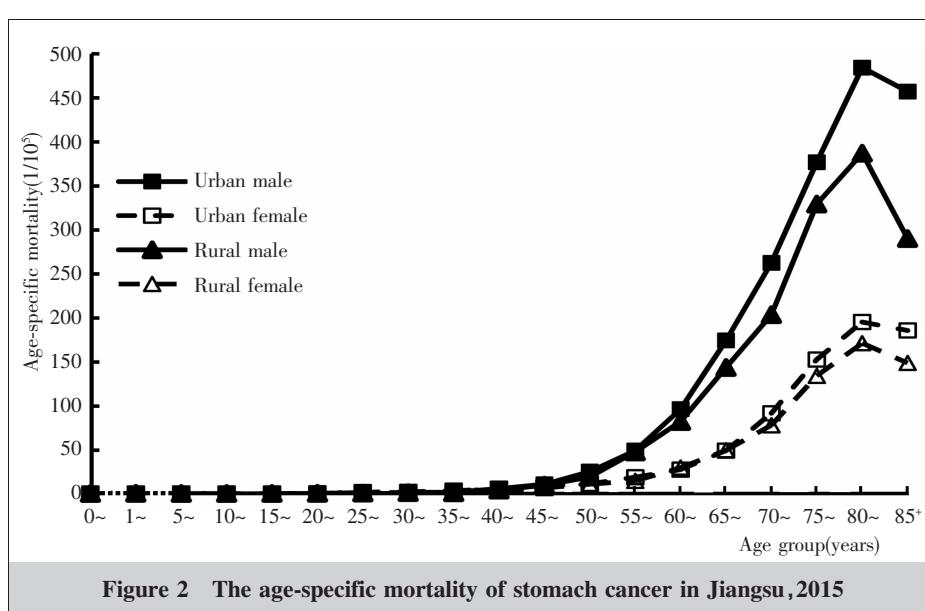


Figure 2 The age-specific mortality of stomach cancer in Jiangsu, 2015

Table 4 The ASIRC of stomach cancer in Jiangsu during 2006 to 2015 (1/10⁵)

Years	All			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
2006	36.54	52.43	22.10	35.52	51.91	20.47	37.09	37.15	52.83
2007	33.62	47.89	20.36	34.24	50.75	19.01	33.13	33.30	46.41
2008	31.26	44.09	19.04	32.34	45.86	19.70	30.48	30.71	43.16
2009	29.72	41.92	18.01	31.69	45.26	18.83	28.38	28.65	40.12
2010	26.71	38.28	15.61	29.61	42.78	17.07	25.05	25.15	35.83
2011	27.76	40.18	15.85	30.21	43.64	17.45	25.61	25.72	37.33
2012	26.52	38.66	14.78	30.08	43.99	16.78	23.96	24.18	35.21
2013	26.16	37.17	15.44	28.78	41.55	16.59	24.10	24.23	33.99
2014	24.67	34.61	14.99	26.61	37.72	15.97	23.11	23.28	32.39
2015	23.85	33.95	14.12	26.19	38.12	14.92	21.96	22.15	30.95
AAPC(%)	-3.97	-4.03	-4.15	-3.12	-3.20	-3.14	-4.79	-4.88	-5.02
95%CI(%)	-4.9~-3.0	-5.0~-3.1	-5.6~-2.7	-3.9~-2.4	-4.2~2.2	-3.8~-2.4	-6.1~-3.5	-6.0~-3.8	-7.1~-2.8
t	-9.7	-9.5	-6.6	-9.5	-7.3	-10.3	-8.4	-10.0	-5.2
P	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5 The ASMRC of stomach cancer in Jiangsu during 2006 to 2015 (1/10⁵)

Years	All			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
2006	25.58	36.89	15.56	24.71	36.46	14.04	26.09	37.12	16.48
2007	23.95	34.32	14.63	22.74	33.43	13.34	24.62	34.83	15.34
2008	21.68	31.43	12.68	18.85	28.23	10.43	23.24	33.17	13.94
2009	21.33	30.25	12.98	20.55	29.25	12.51	21.76	30.78	13.26
2010	18.68	26.80	11.11	20.21	29.66	11.50	17.86	25.26	10.91
2011	19.34	28.06	11.27	19.51	28.54	11.27	19.19	27.64	11.27
2012	18.44	26.64	10.74	20.05	29.05	11.71	17.38	25.07	10.08
2013	17.99	25.83	10.54	19.38	28.35	11.11	16.97	24.03	10.12
2014	17.16	24.48	10.20	18.73	27.09	10.91	16.03	22.60	9.69
2015	17.08	24.57	10.05	18.98	27.87	10.84	15.69	22.20	9.46
AAPC(%)	-3.98	-3.99	-4.31	-1.90	-1.96	-1.98	-5.48	-5.52	-5.87
95%CI(%)	-5.0~-3.0	-5.0~-3.0	-5.5~-3.1	-3.1~-0.7	-3.2~0.7	-3.4~-0.6	-6.7~-4.2	-6.8~-4.2	-7.3~-4.4
t	-8.9	-9.1	-8.1	-3.6	-3.7	-3.2	-9.7	-9.7	-9.0
P	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

一,胃癌位居恶性肿瘤发病顺位和死亡顺位第2位,2013、2014年胃癌发病率和死亡率均高于全国同期水平^[3,5,19,20]。2015年江苏省发病率为45.32/10万,死亡率为34.14/10万,与2013、2014年水平相近^[3,19],且高于同年上海浦东地区^[21],与美国相比,发病率是美国的约6倍^[22],江苏省胃癌的防控形势不容乐观,需要加强危险因素暴露的防控。

胃癌的发生和发展是多因素共同作用的结果。既往研究显示,约60%的癌症死亡可通过减少可控危险因素暴露来预防,控制慢性感染则是最可行的途径,能减少29%的癌症死亡^[23,24]。幽门螺杆菌是世界卫生组织确定的I类致癌物质,也是胃癌最常见

的危险因素,74.7%的非贲门型胃癌归因于此,其感染者发生胃癌风险是非感染者的5.9倍^[25,26]。此外,吸烟是已经确定的胃癌危险因素,影响胃癌的发生和预后,研究表明,曾经吸而现已戒烟者胃癌发生风险和根除性切除术后胃癌死亡风险分别是从不吸烟者的1.2倍和2.24倍,目前吸烟者则分别是从不吸烟者和根治性切除术者的1.25倍和2.76倍,而青春期开始吸烟者根除性切除术后胃癌死亡风险是从不吸烟者的3.97倍^[27,28]。除幽门螺杆菌感染、吸烟因素,饮酒^[29]、高盐^[29,30]、超重和肥胖^[30]等因素增加胃癌发生、死亡风险已经得到相关证实,江苏省应加强胃癌相关知识的健康教育,减少、避免危险因素的暴露,

提高居民自我保健意识,养成良好的生活习惯。

另一方面,上消化道内镜是胃癌诊断的金标准^[30],大部分早期胃癌在内镜下可得到根本性治疗,5年生存率超过90%,日本、韩国等亚洲胃癌常见国家政府组织开展以内镜和荧光成像技术为手段的胃癌筛查项目,使胃癌5年生存率分别达64.6%和71.5%^[31,32],而江苏省胃癌死亡水平历年处于较高水平,5年生存率不到30%^[33,34],与国内上消化道内窥镜检查不普遍,确诊患者多是处在胃癌晚期和淋巴结转移阶段有关^[35,36]。因此,江苏省应进一步开展幽门螺杆菌筛查和治疗工作,落实胃癌内镜筛查相关工作,预防胃癌的发生。

胃癌呈现性别和城乡差异。2015年江苏省胃癌发病率和死亡率男性均是女性的2倍多,与全球一致^[37],而且除40岁前相对较低,40岁后城市和农村地区各年龄别的发病率和死亡率也均为男性高于女性,这可能是因为雌激素能预防胃癌的发生,降低其死亡风险,男性较女性吸烟、职业暴露和幽门螺杆菌感染等胃癌危险因素暴露更为普遍^[30,38]。本研究结果也显示,江苏省2006~2015年胃癌发病和死亡中标率下降速度城市均低于农村,2015年胃癌发病率和死亡率城市高于农村,与江苏省历年情况一致^[39]。城市男性人群作为胃癌高危人群,需重点关注。

总之,江苏省胃癌中标发病率和死亡率有所下降,但历年呈现发病、死亡处于较高水平,发病率和死亡率城市高于农村,男性高于女性,40岁及以上年龄组人群高发的特征,而降低幽门螺杆菌、吸烟等相关危险因素的暴露以及通过早期筛查早发现、早诊断和早治疗是降低胃癌疾病负担的关键。江苏省高质量的肿瘤登记数据为胃癌防控策略的制定提供了数据支持。

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