

2018年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病与死亡情况及2013—2018年趋势分析

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摘要: [目的] 根据山东省肿瘤监测资料,估计全省2013—2018年老年人群恶性肿瘤发病及死亡水平,分析老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡变化趋势。[方法] 根据肿瘤监测数据的质控标准,纳入质量合格的监测数据并进行分析。分城乡、性别计算老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡水平,结合全省人口数据,估计全省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡情况。发病率和死亡率分别通过2000年我国标准人口结构和Segi's世界标准人口结构进行标化,简称中标率和世标率。采用Joinpoint模型估计老年人群恶性肿瘤中标发病率和中标死亡率年度变化百分比(APC)。[结果] 2018年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病率为1 078.81/10万,中标率为1 033.85/10万。老年男性发病率高于女性,农村高于城市。老年恶性肿瘤发病顺位前5位依次为肺癌、胃癌、结直肠癌、食管癌和肝癌。老年人群恶性肿瘤死亡率为764.81/10万,中标率为699.70/10万。老年男性死亡率高于女性,农村高于城市。老年恶性肿瘤死亡顺位前5位依次为肺癌、胃癌、食管癌、肝癌和结直肠癌。2013—2018年,山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤中标发病率呈下降趋势,平均每年下降4.3%,差异无统计学意义($APC=-4.3\%$, $95\%CI:-9.0\%\sim 0.7\%$, $P=0.073$)。老年男性、老年女性、城市地区和农村地区老年人的中标发病率变化趋势与全省老年人群一致。山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤中标死亡率呈下降趋势,平均每年下降5.8%,差异有统计学意义($APC=-5.8\%$, $95\%CI:-9.9\%\sim -1.4\%$, $P=0.022$)。老年男性、老年女性、城市地区和农村地区老年人的中标死亡率变化趋势与全省老年人群一致。[结论] 山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡呈下降趋势,但其疾病负担仍然较重,尤其是肺癌和消化道肿瘤,仍是我省进一步防控的重点。
关键词: 恶性肿瘤;发病率;死亡率;老年人;山东
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Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Elderly Population in 2018 and Its Trend from 2013 to 2018 in Shandong Province

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Abstract: [Purpose] To estimate the cancer incidence and mortality in elderly population (aged above 60 years) in 2018, and their changing trend from 2013 to 2018 in Shandong Province. [Methods] The quality of cancer registration data 2013—2018, including completeness, validity and reliability was assessed according to the criteria on cancer registration in International Agency for Research on Cancer and International Association of Cancer Registries. The incidence and mortality in elderly population stratified by gender and areas (urban/rural) were analyzed. The age-standardized rates were calculated according to China's standard population in 2000 and Segi's world standard population. The annual percentage change (APC) of age-standardized incidence and mortality in the elderly population were estimated by Joinpoint model. [Results] In 2018, the crude cancer incidence in the elderly population in Shandong was 1 078.81/10⁵, and the age-standardized incidence rate by Chinese standard population (ASIRC) was 1 033.85/10⁵. The incidence of elderly men was higher than that of women, and rural areas was higher than urban areas. The top 5 cancers in the elderly were lung cancer, gastric cancer, colorectal cancer, esophageal cancer and liver cancer. The mortality in the elderly was 764.81/10⁵, and the ASMR was 699.70/10⁵. The crude mortality of elderly men was higher than that of women, and rural areas was higher than urban areas. The top 5 deaths of cancer in the elderly were lung cancer, gastric cancer, esophageal cancer, liver cancer and colorectal cancer. During 2013—2018, the cancer incidence in the elderly population showed a downward trend, with APC of -4.3% (95%CI: -9.0%~0.7%, $P=0.073$). The trend of cancer incidence in men and women, urban and rural areas were consis-

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tent with that of the overall rate. The cancer mortality among the elderly showed a downward trend with APC of -5.8% (95%CI: $-9.9\% \sim -1.4\%$, $P=0.022$). The change trend of cancer mortality in men and women, urban and rural areas were consistent with that of overall rate in province. [Conclusion] The incidence and mortality of cancers among the elderly are declining since 2013 in Shandong province, however, the disease burden remains high. Lung and gastrointestinal cancers are the main cancers which need further attention for prevention and control.

Key words: malignancy; incidence; mortality; elderly; Shandong

根据联合国对老龄化社会的界定标准^[1],我国自 21 世纪初进入人口老龄化社会,至今已过去 20 余年。2020 年我国超过 60 岁以上的老年人群约 2.64 亿人,占总人群比重约 18.7%,人口老龄化程度持续加深。预计 2040 年,我国老年人口比例将超过 28%^[2]。

恶性肿瘤作为主要的慢性病,目前已被全世界公认为是威胁老年人健康最严重的疾病之一^[3-4]。GLOBOCAN 2020 的统计数据显示,全球恶性肿瘤发病患者中,60 岁及以上的老年患者约占 64%,而因恶性肿瘤死亡的老年患者约占全部恶性肿瘤死亡患者的 71%^[5]。2019 年中国肿瘤监测报告表明,随着年龄的增长,我国恶性肿瘤的发病和死亡水平呈上升趋势,于 60 岁年龄组之后均大幅度上升,至 80 岁及 85 岁年龄组分别达到峰值,且 60 岁以上老年人群恶性肿瘤发病占全人群肿瘤发病的 60%以上,因恶性肿瘤死亡病例占全人群因肿瘤死亡病例的 70%以上^[6]。

本研究以 2013—2018 年山东省肿瘤登记地区恶性肿瘤发病和死亡数据为基础,估计全省老年人群恶性肿瘤的发病和死亡水平,及时准确地了解山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡的流行现状与时间变化趋势,为我省防癌措施的制定提供理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

山东省疾病预防控制中心共收集到 35 个肿瘤登记处(14 个城市点和 21 个农村点)提交的 2013—2018 年肿瘤新发病例和死亡病例数据,及各登记处每年户籍人口总数和分性别、分年龄组的人口数。本研究中肿瘤新发和死亡病例的报告范围参考《国

际疾病分类》(*International Classification of Diseases, ICD-10*)^[7]。2018 年登记地区覆盖人口共 30 873 317 人,其中男性 15 565 761 人,女性 15 306 556 人,约占山东省 2018 年人口总数的 30.86%。其中,城市地区 140 113 45 人,约占全省肿瘤登记地区人口的 45.38%,农村地区 16 861 972 人,约占全省肿瘤登记地区人口的 54.62%。

1.2 质量控制与审核

根据肿瘤登记数据质量的评价标准^[8-9],采用 SAS 9.4、Excel 2013 和 IARCrgTools,对各地上报数据进行审核和评价。通过对数据进行全面审核与评估,最终 2015—2018 年共有 29 个登记处纳入分析,2014 年共有 25 个登记处纳入分析,2013 年共有 23 个登记处纳入分析。各登记处 2013—2018 年的质量评价情况如下(Table 1)。

1.3 统计学处理

分城乡、性别计算肿瘤登记地区老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡水平,根据全省人口,推算山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡水平。中标发病率和中标死亡率分别根据 2000 年我国标准人口结构和 Segi's 世界标准人口结构标化计算。本研究中,采用 SAS 9.4 计算发病率和死亡率,采用 Joinpoint 模型估计中标发病率和中标死亡率年度变化百分比(an-

Table 1 Quality assessment of cancer data of Shandong cancer registration areas from 2013 to 2018

Year	MV (%)	M/I	DCO (%)	UB (%)
2013	63.17	0.65	2.56	1.25
2014	65.17	0.63	2.22	0.96
2015	64.80	0.62	2.68	0.06
2016	65.97	0.60	3.63	0.09
2017	68.47	0.60	2.25	0.04
2018	73.83	0.56	1.67	0.02

Notes: MV; the proportion of morphologic verification; DCO; the percentage of cancer cases identified with death certification only; M/I; the mortality to incidence ratio; UB; the proportion of unspecific diagnostic basis

nual percentage change, APC)。此外,超过 60 岁以上人群定义为老年人群。

2 结 果

2.1 2018 年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病情况

2018 年山东省老年人群新发恶性肿瘤约 20.82 万例, 约占全部恶性肿瘤患者的 64.62%。其中,男性12.88 万例,女性 7.94 万例,城市地区 7.08 万例,农村地区 13.75 万例。山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病率为 1 078.81/10 万,发病率呈现男性高于女性、农村地区高于城市地区的特点, 中标率男女性别比为 1.75:1,而农村地区中标率是城市地区的 1.08 倍(Table 2)。

Table 2 The estimated incidence of cancer in the elderly in Shandong, 2018

Area	Gender	New cases (1×10 ⁴)	Incidence (1/10 ⁵)	Proportion (%)	ASRC (1/10 ⁵)	ASRW (1/10 ⁵)
All	Male	12.88	1385.35	71.42	1338.66	1301.96
	Female	7.94	793.87	55.97	751.04	737.28
	Both	20.82	1078.81	64.62	1033.85	1008.55
Urban	Male	4.33	1307.12	67.00	1259.56	1219.79
	Female	2.75	765.10	50.57	730.89	714.97
	Both	7.08	1024.85	59.48	983.54	955.86
Rural	Male	8.56	1428.56	73.89	1382.59	1347.45
	Female	5.19	810.01	59.33	762.46	749.76
	Both	13.75	1108.86	67.62	1062.14	1038.00

Notes; Proportion; the new cases of cancer in the elderly accounted for the proportion of the new cases in the whole age group; ASRC; age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population, 2000; ASRW; age-standardized rate by world Segi's population

2018 年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病前 5 位依次为肺癌(5.99 万例)、胃癌(2.93 万例)、结直肠癌(2.16 万例)、食管癌(1.96 万例)和肝癌(1.65 万例), 约占老年人群全部恶性肿瘤发病的 70.57%。老年男性患者发病前 5 位依次为肺癌(3.89 万例)、胃癌(2.14 万例)、食管癌(1.42 万例)、结直肠癌(1.28 万例)和肝癌(1.13 万例), 老年女性患者则依次为肺癌(2.11 万例)、结直肠癌(0.88 万例)、胃癌(0.79 万例)、乳腺癌(0.76 万例)和食管癌(0.54 万例)(Table 3)。

2.2 2018 年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤死亡情况

2018 年山东省老年人群因恶性肿瘤死亡约 14.76 万例, 约占全部恶性肿瘤死亡的 78.87%。其中,男性9.63 万例,女性 5.14 万例,城市地区 4.92 万例,农村地区 9.84 万例。老年人群恶性肿瘤死亡率为 764.81/10 万,老年男性远远高于老年女性,农村地区略高于城市地区,调整人口年龄结构后,农村地区的标化死亡率仍高于城市地区(Table 4)。

2018 年,肺癌高居山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤死亡首位,死亡病例数为 4.86 万例,其次为胃癌(2.25 万例)、食管癌(1.63 万例)、肝癌(1.54 万例)和结直肠癌(1.09 万例), 约占老年人群全

Table 3 Top 10 cancer incidence in the elderly in Shandong, 2018

Rank	Site	Both			Male			Female		
		Cases	Incidence (1/10 ⁵)	Proportion (%)	ASRC (1/10 ⁵)	Site	Cases	Incidence (1/10 ⁵)	Proportion (%)	ASRC (1/10 ⁵)
1	Lung	59945	310.55	28.79	294.88	Lung	38881	418.11	30.18	403.19
2	Stomach	29290	151.74	14.07	144.30	Stomach	21401	230.14	16.61	222.75
3	Colorectum	21619	112.00	10.38	106.80	Esophagus	14195	152.65	11.02	148.20
4	Esophagus	19568	101.37	9.40	96.32	Colorectum	12787	137.51	9.93	133.21
5	Liver	16543	85.70	7.94	83.00	Liver	11262	121.11	8.74	119.23
6	Breast	7594	75.91	3.65	80.56	Prostate	4791	51.52	3.72	47.07
7	Bladder	5429	28.12	2.61	25.33	Bladder	4350	46.78	3.38	43.31
8	Prostate	4791	51.52	2.30	47.07	Pancreas	2607	28.04	2.02	26.66
9	Pancreas	4602	23.84	2.21	22.26	Kidney	2362	25.40	1.83	25.07
10	Brain, CNS	4109	21.29	1.97	20.72	Lymphoma	2179	23.43	1.69	22.91
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Notes; ASRC: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population, 2000; CNS: central nervous system

Area	Gender	Deaths (1×10 ⁴)	Mortality (1/10 ⁵)	Proportion (%)	ASRC (1/10 ⁵)	ASRW (1/10 ⁵)
All	Male	9.63	1035.17	79.22	976.06	941.05
	Female	5.14	513.49	78.22	445.66	429.44
	Both	14.76	764.81	78.87	699.70	673.81
Urban	Male	3.17	959.17	76.36	898.52	864.07
	Female	1.75	485.53	76.56	419.63	399.49
	Both	4.92	712.51	76.43	647.27	619.45
Rural	Male	6.45	1077.16	80.71	1018.99	983.56
	Female	3.39	529.18	79.11	460.78	446.61
	Both	9.84	793.93	80.15	729.26	704.32

Notes: Proportion: the deaths of cancer in the elderly accounted for the proportion of the deaths in the whole age group; ASRC: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population, 2000; ASRW: age-standardized rate by world Segi's population

部恶性肿瘤死亡的77.04%。老年男性死亡前5位和男女合计顺位相同,女性死亡前5位分别为肺癌(1.59万例)、胃癌(0.61万例)、肝癌(0.5万例)、食管癌(0.46万例)和结直肠癌(0.44万例)(Table 5)。

2.3 2013—2018年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病率时间变化趋势

2013—2018年期间,山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤中标发病率呈下降趋势,平均每年下降4.3%,但差异无统计学意义($APC=-4.3\%$, $95\%CI:-9.0\%\sim0.7\%$, $P=0.073$)。老年男性和老年女性、城市地区和农村地区老年人群中标发病率变化趋势均与全部老年人群发病趋势相同,老年男性和老年女性中标发病率每年分别下降4.3%和4.6%,城市地区和农村地区老年人群中标发病率每年分别下降5.1%和3.9%,所有趋势差异均无统计学意义(Table 6, Figure 1)。

2.4 2013—2018年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤死亡率时间变化趋势

2013—2018年期间,山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤中标死亡率呈下降趋势,平均每年下降5.8%,且差异有统计学意义($APC=-5.8\%$, $95\%CI:-9.9\%\sim-1.4\%$, $P=0.022$)。老年男性和老年女性、城市地区和农村地区老年人群中标死亡率变化趋势均与全部老年人群死亡趋势相同,老年男性和老年女性中标死亡率每年分别下降5.3%和6.8%,城市地区和农村地区老年人群中标死亡率每年分别下降6.1%和5.5%,所有趋势差异均有统计学意义(Table 7, Figure 1)。

3 讨论

近年来恶性肿瘤发病率和死亡率呈逐年上升趋势,我国癌症平均发病年龄从2000年的62.64岁上升至2014年的63.59岁。老年人群恶性肿瘤发病率高达1 029.16/10万,死亡率高达758.72/10万^[11]。而本研究结果显示,2018年山东省老年人群恶

Rank	Both				Male				Female						
	Site	Deaths	Mortality (1/10 ⁵)	Proportion (%)	ASRC (1/10 ⁵)	Site	Deaths	Mortality (1/10 ⁵)	Proportion (%)	ASRC (1/10 ⁵)	Site	Deaths	Mortality (1/10 ⁵)	Proportion (%)	ASRC (1/10 ⁵)
1	Lung	48605	251.80	32.92	230.51	Lung	32702	351.67	33.97	332.26	Lung	15903	158.97	30.96	136.16
2	Stomach	22521	116.67	15.26	105.94	Stomach	16425	176.63	17.06	165.62	Stomach	6097	60.94	11.87	51.04
3	Esophagus	16333	84.61	11.06	77.26	Esophagus	11776	126.63	12.23	120.08	Liver	4990	49.88	9.71	44.51
4	Liver	15407	79.82	10.44	76.27	Liver	10417	112.02	10.82	109.48	Esophagus	4557	45.55	8.87	37.38
5	Colorectum	10869	56.31	7.36	49.06	Colorectum	6512	70.03	6.76	64.20	Colorectum	4357	43.55	8.48	35.37
6	Pancreas	4063	21.05	2.75	19.39	Pancreas	2284	24.57	2.37	23.19	Breast	2797	27.96	5.45	26.70
7	Brain, CNS	2873	14.88	1.95	14.08	Bladder	2183	23.47	2.27	20.46	Pancreas	1779	17.78	3.46	15.99
8	Breast	2797	27.96	1.89	26.70	Prostate	2046	22.01	1.39	19.04	Brain, CNS	1370	13.70	2.67	12.68
9	Bladder	2704	14.01	1.83	11.38	Lymphoma	1612	17.34	1.67	16.38	Ovary	1135	11.34	0.77	11.56
10	Lymphoma	2601	13.48	1.76	12.66	Brain, CNS	1503	16.16	1.56	15.55	Cervix	1059	10.58	0.72	10.26

Notes: ASRC: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population, 2000; CNS: central nervous system

Notes: ASRC: age-standardized rate by Chinese standard population, 2000; CNS: central nervous system

Table 6 Trend of the ASIRC of cancer in the elderly in Shandong from 2013 to 2018 (1/10⁵)

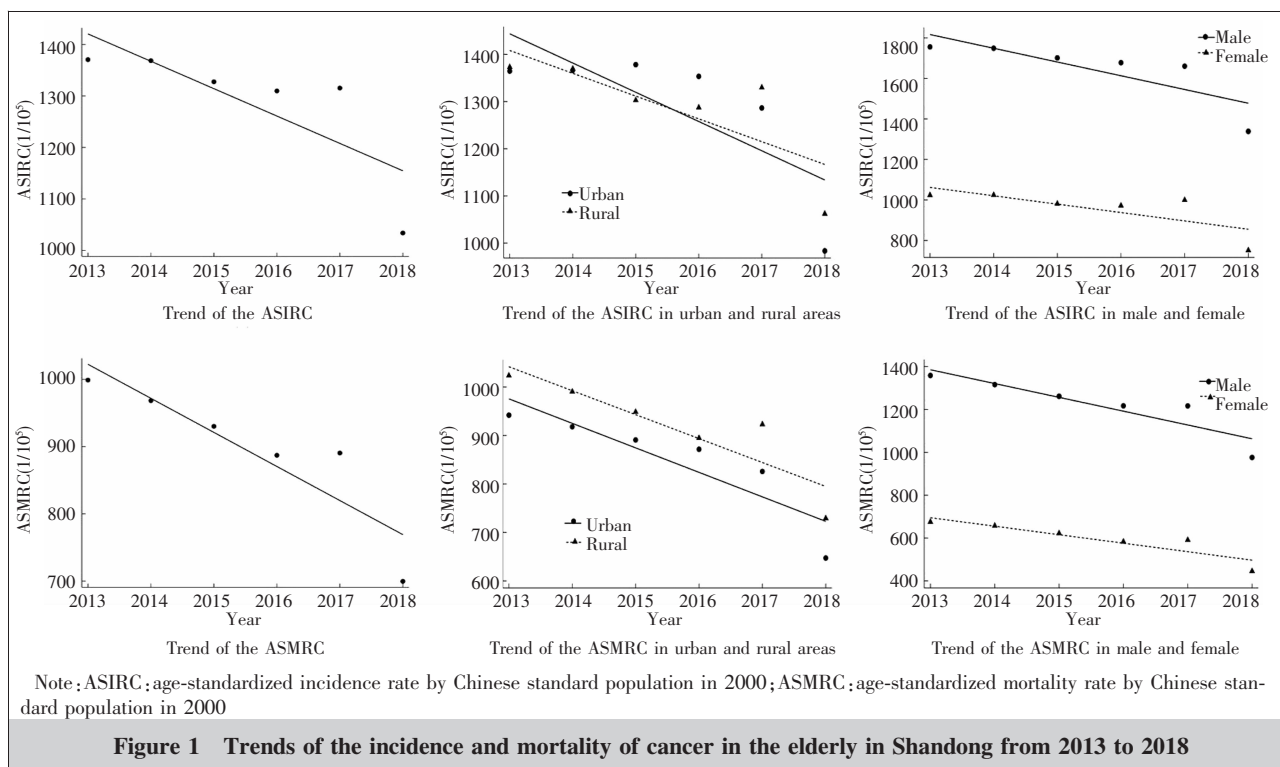
Year	All			Urban area			Rural area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
2013	1370.51	1755.84	1023.58	1364.56	1747.15	1025.91	1373.12	1759.64	1022.56
2014	1368.53	1749.12	1024.56	1366.12	1762.65	1012.11	1369.60	1743.11	1030.09
2015	1327.50	1701.45	981.12	1378.28	1762.17	1029.00	1302.90	1672.23	957.39
2016	1309.69	1677.80	972.03	1353.31	1727.48	1014.95	1287.32	1652.19	949.87
2017	1315.34	1660.56	999.50	1286.45	1615.37	989.51	1329.72	1683.07	1004.19
2018	1033.85	1338.66	751.04	983.54	1259.56	730.89	1062.14	1382.59	762.46
APC(%)	-4.3	-4.3	-4.6	-5.1	-5.3	-5.0	-3.9	-3.7	-4.3
95%CI(%)	-9.0~0.7	-8.5~0.2	-10.1~1.3	-11.1~1.2	-11.1~0.7	-11.4~2.0	-8.1~0.6	-7.4~0.1	-9.6~1.2
<i>t</i>	-2.41	-2.66	-2.16	-2.24	-2.47	-2.00	-2.42	-2.68	-2.18
<i>P</i>	0.073	0.056	0.097	0.088	0.069	0.117	0.073	0.055	0.095

Note: ASIRC; age-standardized incidence rate by Chinese standard population in 2000; APC; annual percentage change; CI; confidence interval

Table 7 Trend of the ASMRC of cancer in the elderly in Shandong from 2013 to 2018 (1/10⁵)

Year	All			Urban area			Rural area		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
2013	998.80	1358.56	675.55	941.89	1290.58	630.73	1023.73	1388.35	695.18
2014	968.24	1315.75	657.39	917.99	1247.65	623.98	990.57	1346.01	672.23
2015	930.07	1261.46	622.22	890.85	1228.87	582.48	948.70	1276.69	640.96
2016	887.00	1216.88	583.26	871.54	1189.82	581.44	894.77	1230.19	584.23
2017	890.38	1216.54	591.27	825.81	1135.54	545.42	923.11	1256.97	614.83
2018	699.70	976.06	445.66	647.27	898.52	419.63	729.26	1018.99	460.78
APC(%)	-5.8	-5.3	-6.8	-6.1	-5.9	-6.7	-5.5	-5.0	-6.7
95%CI(%)	-9.9~-1.4	-9.2~-1.4	-11.6~-1.8	-10.8~-1.2	-10.4~-1.2	-11.7~-1.5	-9.5~-1.3	-8.5~-1.3	-11.5~-1.6
<i>t</i>	-3.65	-3.73	-3.72	-3.43	-3.44	-3.52	-3.60	-3.72	-3.59
<i>P</i>	0.022	0.020	0.021	0.027	0.026	0.024	0.023	0.020	0.023

Note: ASMRC; age-standardized mortality rate by Chinese standard population in 2000; APC; annual percentage change; CI; confidence interval



性肿瘤发病率为1 078.81/10万,是山东省全人群恶性肿瘤发病率的3.3倍,死亡率为764.81/10万,是山东省全人群恶性肿瘤死亡率的4.1倍。老年群体更容易患恶性肿瘤可能是由于致癌因素长期蓄积体内,造成机体免疫功能低下、细胞易感性增加而引起^[12-13]。随着人口老龄化的不断加剧,老年恶性肿瘤患者数量仍将不断扩大。

山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡水平在性别和地区之间分布不同。2018年我省老年男性恶性肿瘤发病率(1 385.35/10万)和死亡率(1 035.17/10万,)均高于女性(发病率793.87/10万,死亡率513.49/10万),与国内同类研究结果类似^[11,14-15]。提示老年人群中,恶性肿瘤总体上对男性危害程度较大,一方面可能由于男性的吸烟、饮酒这些增加恶性肿瘤发生风险的因素水平较女性更高,另一方面可能与男性更容易从事致癌风险高的工作有关^[16-17]。农村老年人群恶性肿瘤发病率和死亡率均高于城市,可能与农村地区医疗水平和资源有限,加之农村居民健康意识不高、不能及时主动就医有关^[18-19]。

从癌谱构成来看,肺癌位居山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病第1位,发病率为310.55/10万,第2至5位分别为胃癌(151.74/10万)、结直肠癌(112/10万)、食管癌(101.37/10万)和肝癌(85.7/10万),在全国老年肿瘤发病顺位中,肝癌、食管癌和结直肠癌分别位居第3、4、5位^[11]。山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤死亡第1位仍为肺癌,死亡率为251.80/10万,第2至5位分别为胃癌(116.67/10万)、食管癌(84.61/10万)、肝癌(79.82/10万)和结直肠癌(56.31/10万),死亡顺位与全国老年肿瘤死亡顺位一致^[11]。由此可见,肺癌和主要消化道肿瘤是我省防控的重点恶性肿瘤。研究表明,烟草和空气污染是肺癌发生的主要危险因素^[20-21],山东省18岁以上居民现在吸烟率为23.7%,男性更是高达46.5%^[22]。因此,加大控烟力度、减少居民尤其是中老年男性对烟草的暴露,可以有效降低肺癌的发病率。此外,由于人们生活水平的提高,不良的饮食习惯及行为方式如过量摄入腌制食物及肉类、久坐缺乏锻炼等均可能导致各类消化道肿瘤的发生,倡导健康的生活方式、有针对性地开展癌症健康知识教育尤为重要^[23-25]。

我们将2013—2018年山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡趋势进行了评估,结果显示,虽然老年人群恶性肿瘤发病率和死亡率较高,但控制年龄结

构后,已经呈现逐年下降的趋势,中标发病率平均每年下降4.3%,中标死亡率下降5.8%。城市地区和农村地区老年人群中发病率每年分别下降5.1%和3.9%,城市地区下降趋势高于农村地区,但差异无统计学意义;城市地区和农村地区老年人群中死亡率每年分别下降6.1%和5.5%,城市地区下降趋势高于农村地区,差异有统计学意义。这些结果均表明,山东省癌症防控工作取得了明显成效。近些年来,我国加大了卫生资源方面的投资^[26],使得许多实际性的因素如初级卫生保健的完善、诊断设施的适用性以及治疗水平的提升等直接促成了生存率的提高^[27]。此外,城市地区、农村地区及淮河流域癌症的早诊早治项目也在逐步开展^[28-29],对发病和死亡率的下降也起到一定促进作用。

综上所述,虽然近年来山东省老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡呈下降趋势,但其疾病负担仍然较重,尤其是肺癌和消化道肿瘤,仍是我省进一步防控的重点。未来应积极开展老年居民的健康教育,降低其吸烟率,改变不良生活方式,加强针对恶性肿瘤高危人群尤其是老年高危人群的筛查和早诊早治工作。

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