

| NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2012-2016) ¹ | | | NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2012-2016) | | |
|--|--------|------------|--|--------|------------|
| Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| 137 | 79 | 216 | 82 | 57 | 140 |
| FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2006-2010) | | | 24-YEAR PREVALENCE (2016) | | |
| Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| 18.6% | 21.2% | 19.7% | 405 | 246 | 651 |

¹ Mean yearly incidence data for period 2012-2016 has been rounded to nearest integer, and thus some numbers in tables will not add to give the exact total.

INCIDENCE

Between 2012 and 2016 there were an average of 137 males and 79 females diagnosed with stomach cancer each year in Northern Ireland. The probability that a male will develop stomach cancer before the age of 75 is approximately 1 in 114 whilst the probability that a female will develop stomach cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 266.

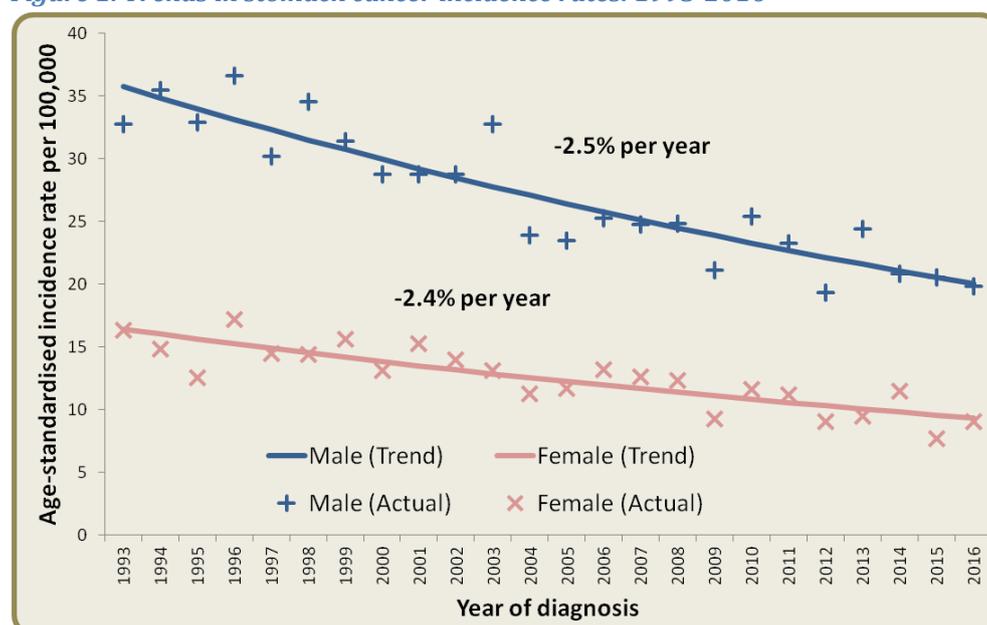
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of stomach cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2007-2016

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Males | 132 | 140 | 127 | 154 | 146 | 117 | 160 | 133 | 139 | 136 |
| Females | 96 | 96 | 73 | 92 | 90 | 75 | 78 | 97 | 66 | 78 |
| Both | 228 | 236 | 200 | 246 | 236 | 192 | 238 | 230 | 205 | 214 |

Over a ten-year period the number of stomach cancer cases has decreased in males and females from 228 in 2007 to 214 in 2016.

Figure 1: Trends in stomach cancer incidence rates: 1993-2016

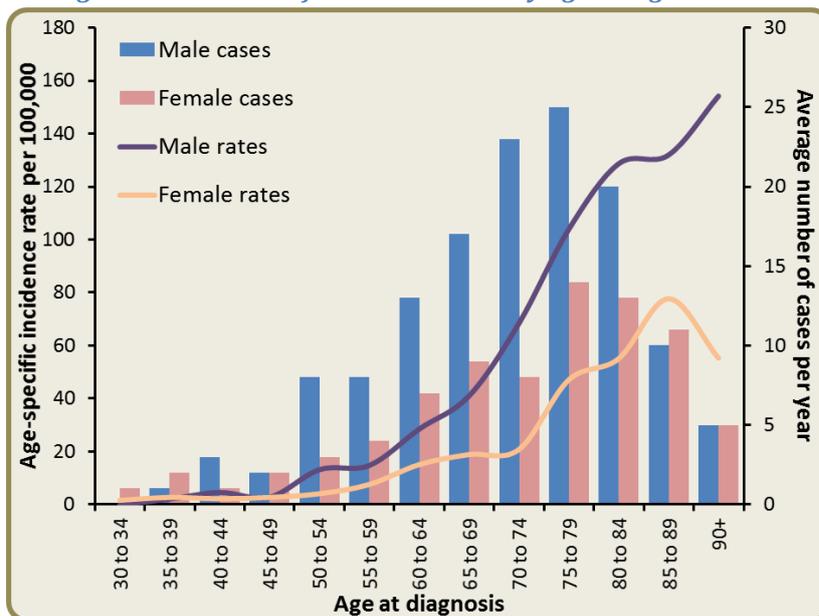


However, after accounting for population changes, there has been a 2.5% decrease in yearly incidence of stomach cancer in males and a 2.4% yearly decrease in incidence of stomach cancer in females.

Incidence and age

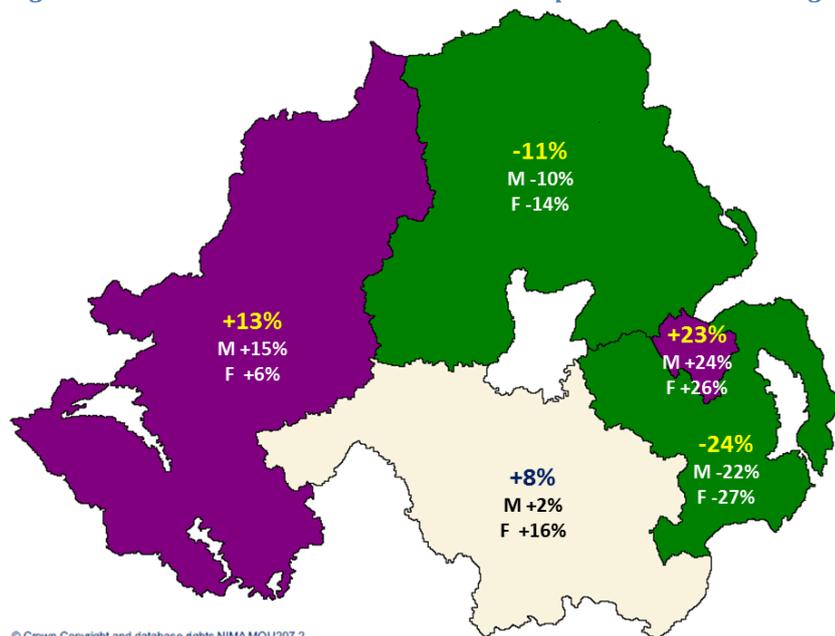
Stomach cancer incidence is associated with increasing age. More than 80% of patients diagnosed were over the age of 60. Incidence rates are highest among men and women in their eighth decade of life. There were no patients diagnosed under the age of 25.

Figure 2: Incidence of stomach cancer by age and gender: 2012-2016



Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2012-2016



Incidence of stomach cancer was 23% above average in the Belfast health and social care trust and 13% above average in the Western health and social trust. It was 24% lower for the South Eastern health and social care trust and 11% lower for the Northern health and social care trust.

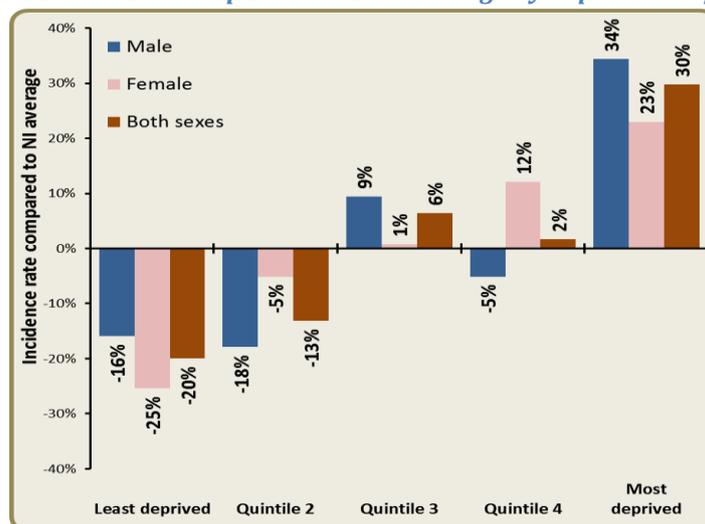
Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

Incidence of stomach cancer is strongly associated with socioeconomic deprivation in Northern Ireland. Cancer incidence rates are 30% higher than the NI average in the most deprived communities and 20% lower than the NI average in the least deprived communities. This is likely due to historical differences in stomach cancer risk factor exposure such as smoking.

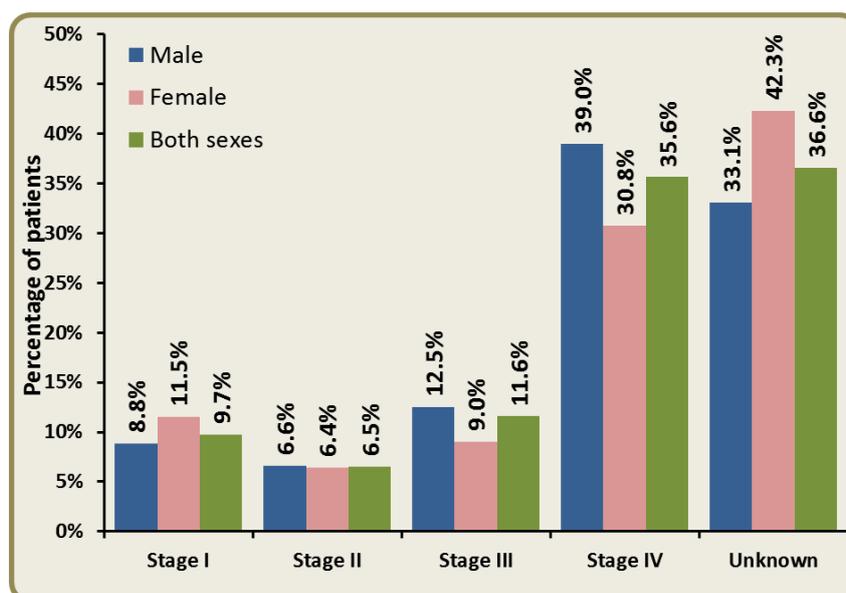
Figure 4: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2012-2016



Incidence by stage

Over 60% of patients were assigned a stage at diagnosis. The majority of patients who could be staged were diagnosed with stage IV stomach cancer (56% of staged cases or 36% of total cases) whilst stage III was the next most common stage at diagnosis (18% of staged cases or 12% of total cases).

Figure 5: Stomach cancer stage distribution: 2012-2016



SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with stomach cancer between 2006-2010 was 18.6% at five years. The age-standardised survival for women during the same time period was 21.2%.

Table 2: Five-year stomach cancer survival by survival time and gender

| Time since diagnosis | Diagnosed 2006-2010 | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Both sexes |
| 6 months | 64.9% | 57.5% | 62.4% |
| 1 year | 46.7% | 41.0% | 44.8% |
| 5 years | 18.6% | 21.2% | 19.7% |

Survival Trends

There has been a slight improvement in five-year survival for stomach cancer in Northern Ireland in the 1993-2000 diagnosis period to the 2006-2010 diagnosis period in both men and women. Five-year survival in men between 1993-2000 was 15.6% and 18.6% between 2006-2010, women were 17.2% and 21.2% respectively.

Table 3: Five-year stomach cancer survival by period of diagnosis and gender

| Period of diagnosis | Male | Female | Both sexes |
|---------------------|-------|--------|------------|
| 1993-2000 | 15.6% | 17.2% | 16.0% |
| 2001-2005 | 15.7% | 18.9% | 16.7% |
| 2006-2010 | 18.6% | 21.2% | 19.7% |

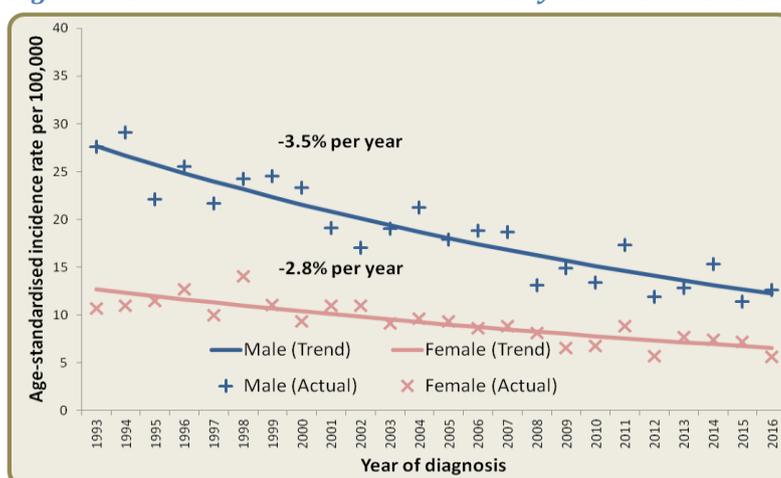
MORTALITY

Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2012-2016 there were an average of 140 deaths from stomach cancer each year.

Mortality trends

After adjusting for population changes, mortality rates from stomach cancer have decreased in both males and females. The male stomach cancer mortality rate has decreased by -3.5% each year during 1993-2016. Female mortality rates have also decreased, by -2.8% annually, during 1993-2016.

Figure 7: Trends in stomach cancer mortality rates: 1993-2016



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2016 there were a total of 651 people living with a diagnosis of stomach cancer of which 62% were male, 22% had been diagnosed in the previous year, and 66% were over the age of 70.

Table 4: Number of people living with stomach cancer at the end of 2016 who were diagnosed from 1993-2016 by time since diagnosis and gender

| Sex | Age | Time since diagnosis | | | | 24-year Prevalence |
|--------|----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | 0-1 year | 1-5 years | 5-10 years | 10-24 years | |
| Male | 0-69 | 40 | 41 | 33 | 19 | 133 |
| | 70+ | 56 | 75 | 52 | 89 | 272 |
| | All ages | 96 | 116 | 85 | 108 | 405 |
| Female | 0-69 | 21 | 31 | 22 | 14 | 88 |
| | 70+ | 24 | 45 | 33 | 56 | 158 |
| | All ages | 45 | 76 | 55 | 70 | 246 |
| Both | 0-69 | 61 | 72 | 55 | 33 | 221 |
| | 70+ | 80 | 120 | 85 | 145 | 430 |
| | All ages | 141 | 192 | 140 | 178 | 651 |

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further data is available from the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry web site: www.qub.ac.uk/nicr

NI Cancer Registry

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