

Number of cases per year (2014-2018) <sup>1</sup>			Number of deaths per year (2014-2018) <sup>1</sup>		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
127	80	206	79	56	135
Five-year net survival (2009-2013)			25-year prevalence (2018)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
21.0%	21.9%	21.2%	400	261	661

## Incidence

During 2014-2018:

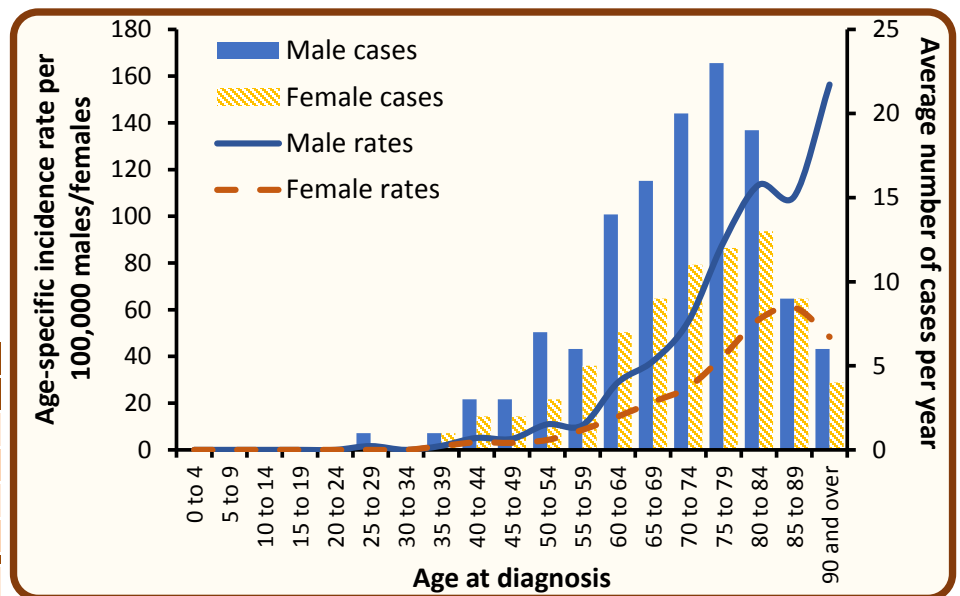
- There were 127 male and 80 female cases of stomach cancer diagnosed each year.
- There were 13.9 male and 8.4 female cases of stomach cancer per 100,000 males/females diagnosed each year.
- Stomach cancer made up 2.6% of all male cancers (ex NMSC), and 1.7% of all female cancers (ex NMSC).
- The risk of developing stomach cancer before the age of 75 was 1 in 129 for men and 1 in 241 for women.

### Incidence by sex and age at diagnosis: Stomach cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at diagnosis was 73 for men and 74 for women.
- Stomach cancer risk increased with age, with 73.2% of men and 72.5% of women aged 65 years or more at diagnosis.
- 6.3% of cases were diagnosed among those aged under 50.

Age at diagnosis	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 - 49	8	5	13
50 - 64	27	15	42
65 - 74	36	20	57
75 +	57	38	95
<b>All ages</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>206</b>



### Incidence by sex and year of diagnosis: Stomach cancer 2009-2018

- Among males the number of cases of stomach cancer decreased by 9.9% from an annual average of 141 cases in 2009-2013 to 127 cases in 2014-2018.
- Among females the number of cases of stomach cancer decreased by 2.4% from an annual average of 82 cases in 2009-2013 to 80 cases in 2014-2018.

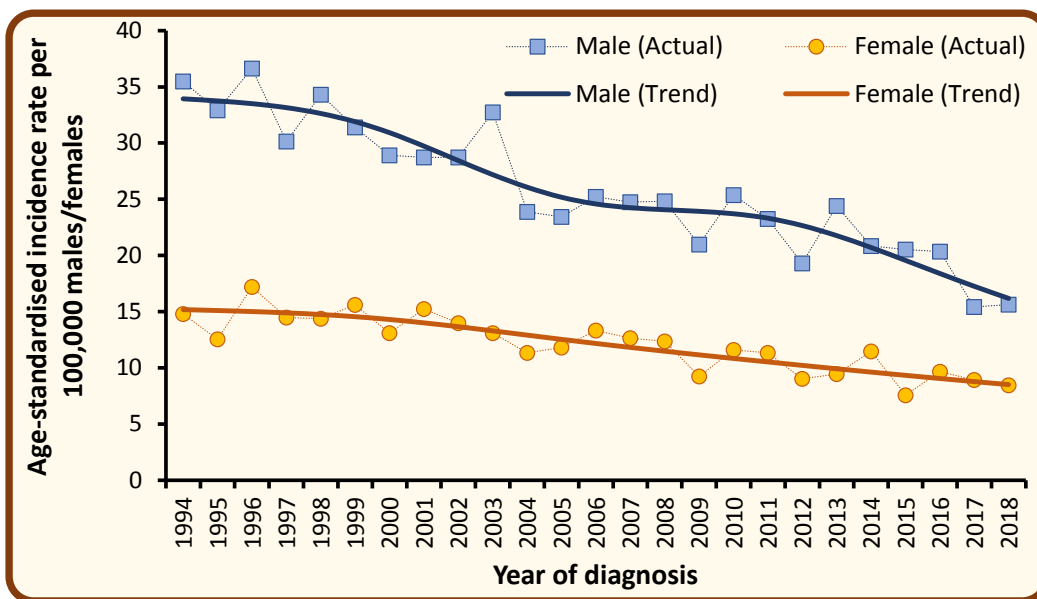
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	126	154	146	117	160	133	139	139	113	110
Female	73	92	91	75	78	97	65	83	78	75
Both sexes	199	246	237	192	238	230	204	222	191	185

1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

## Trends in age-standardised incidence rates by sex: Stomach cancer 1994-2018

- Among males age-standardised incidence rates of stomach cancer decreased by 18.7% from 22.7 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 18.4 cases per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was statistically significant.
- Among females age-standardised incidence rates of stomach cancer decreased by 9.1% from 10.1 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 9.2 cases per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.



Age-standardised incidence rates illustrate the change in the number of cases within a population of a fixed size and age structure (2013 European Standard).  
  
They thus represent changes other than those caused by population growth and/or ageing.

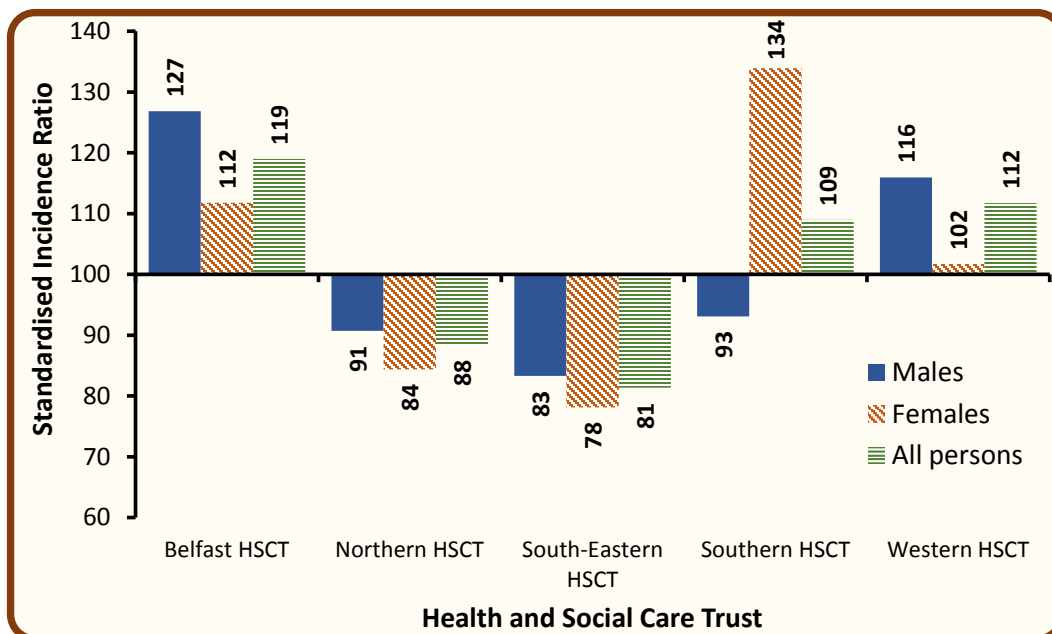
## Incidence (cases and rates) by sex and Health and Social Care Trust: Stomach cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

The annual number of stomach cancer cases during 2014-2018 varied in each HSCT due to variations in population size and age (see table).

After accounting for these factors, incidence rates (see figure):

- in Belfast HSCT were significantly higher than the NI average.
- in Northern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in South-Eastern HSCT were significantly lower than the NI average.
- in Southern HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.
- in Western HSCT did not vary significantly from the NI average.

Health and Social Care Trust	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Belfast HSCT	29	17	46
Northern HSCT	31	18	49
South-Eastern HSCT	22	13	35
Southern HSCT	22	19	41
Western HSCT	23	12	35
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>206</b>



Standardised incidence ratios compare incidence rates in each HSC Trust with the Northern Ireland incidence rate.  
  
A value above 100 means that incidence rates in that HSC Trust are greater than the Northern Ireland average.  
  
This measure takes account of population size and age structure. Differences are thus not a result of these factors.

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HSCT: Health and Social Care Trust

## Incidence (cases and rates) by sex and deprivation quintile: Stomach cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

The annual number of stomach cancer cases during 2014-2018 varied in each deprivation quintile due to variations in population size and age (see table).

After accounting for these factors, incidence rates (see figure):

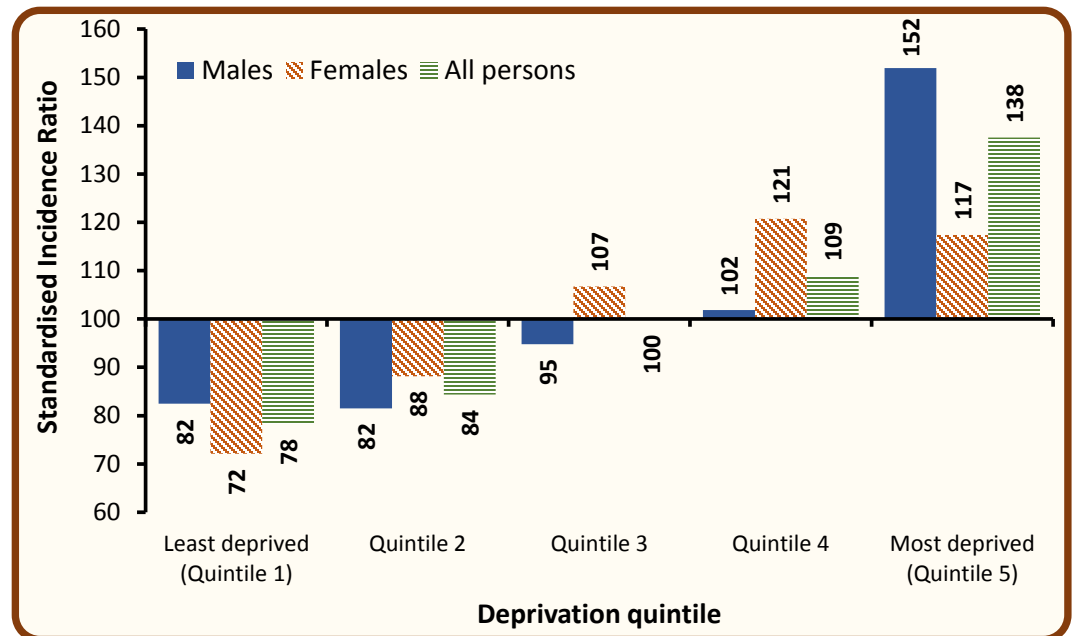
- in the most socio-economically deprived areas were 37.5% higher than the NI average.
- in the least socio-economically deprived areas were 21.7% lower than the NI average.

Deprivation quintile	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Least deprived (Quintile 1)	22	12	35
Quintile 2	22	15	37
Quintile 3	26	18	43
Quintile 4	26	19	45
Most deprived (Quintile 5)	31	16	47
Northern Ireland	127	80	206

Standardised incidence ratios compare incidence rates in each deprivation quintile with the Northern Ireland incidence rate.

A value above 100 means that incidence rates in that deprivation quintile are greater than the Northern Ireland average.

This measure takes account of population size and age structure. Differences are thus not a result of these factors.



## Survival

- 41.2% of patients were alive one year and 16.3% were alive five years from a stomach cancer diagnosis in 2009-2013. (observed survival)
- Age-standardised net survival (ASNS), which removes the effect of deaths from causes unrelated to cancer, was 45.9% one year and 21.2% five years from a stomach cancer diagnosis in 2009-2013.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for patients diagnosed in 2009-2013 was 21.0% among men and 21.9% among women.
- Estimates for survival (ASNS) of patients diagnosed during 2012-2016 are 45.8% one year, and 22.6% five years from diagnosis.

Period of diagnosis <sup>2</sup>	Gender	Observed survival		Age-standardised net survival	
		One-year	Five-years	One-year	Five-years
2009-2013	Male	43.0%	16.3%	46.7%	21.0%
	Female	38.2%	16.3%	44.3%	21.9%
	Both sexes	41.2%	16.3%	45.9%	21.2%
2012-2016 estimates	Male	44.1%	16.8%	46.2%	20.9%
	Female	39.5%	19.0%	46.0%	26.4%
	Both sexes	42.4%	17.6%	45.8%	22.6%

Observed survival is the proportion of patients still alive one/five years after diagnosis. However, in this measure patients may have died from causes unrelated to their cancer.

Age-standardised net survival is the proportion of patients who would survive if the patient could not die from causes unrelated to their cancer. This measure is more typically used in studies of cancer survival.

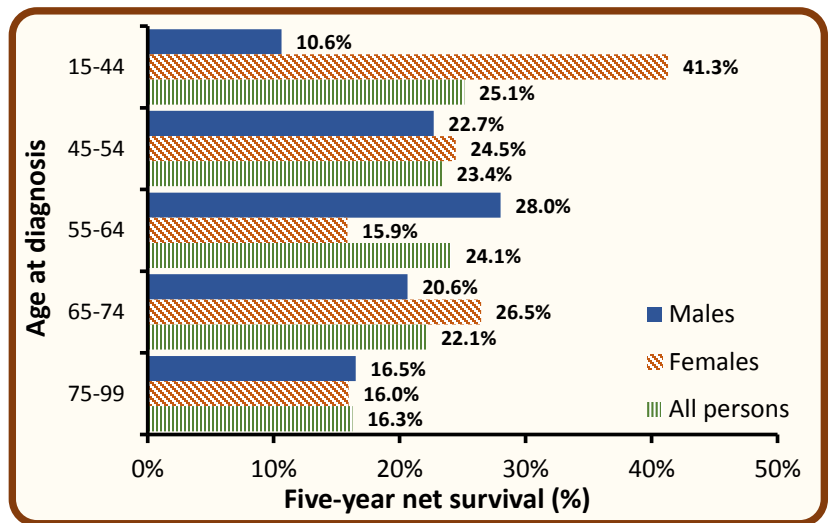
1. Annual averages based upon several years have been rounded to the nearest integer. Sums of numbers in table rows or columns may thus differ slightly from the given total.

2. Five-year survival for 2012-2016 are estimates as not all patients have five years worth of follow up.

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

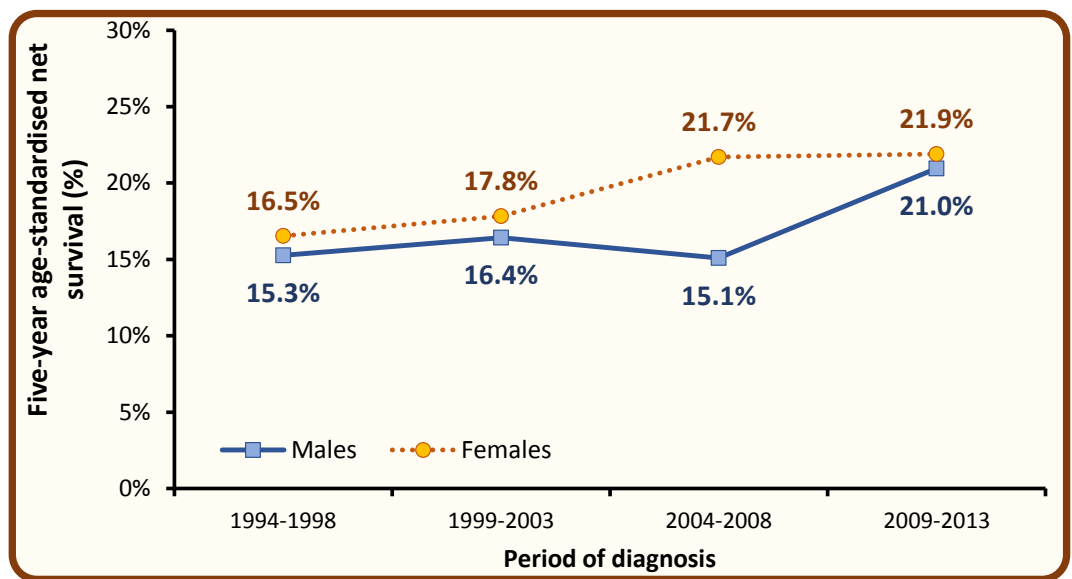
### Survival by sex and age at diagnosis: Stomach cancer 2009-2013

- Survival from stomach cancer varies by age at diagnosis with five-year survival decreasing moderately as age increases.
- Five-year net survival ranged from 25.1% among patients aged 15-44 at diagnosis to 16.3% among those aged 75 and over.
- Five-year net survival among stomach cancer patients aged 75 and over was 16.5% for men and 16.0% for women.



### Trends in age-standardised net survival by sex: Stomach cancer 1994-2013

- Among men five-year survival (ASNS) from stomach cancer increased from 15.3% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 21.0% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was not statistically significant.
- Among women five-year survival (ASNS) from stomach cancer increased from 16.5% for those diagnosed in 1994-1998 to 21.9% for those diagnosed in 2009-2013. This difference was not statistically significant.



### Prevalence

- At the end of 2018, there were 661 people (Males: 400; Females: 261) living with stomach cancer who had been diagnosed with the disease during 1994-2018.
- Of these, 60.5% were male, 66.0% were aged 70 and over, and 17.7% had been diagnosed in the previous year.

25-year prevalence refers to the number of cancer survivors who were alive at the end of 2018, and had been diagnosed with their cancer in the previous 25 years (i.e. 1994-2018).

Time since diagnosis	25-year prevalence								
	Aged 0-69			Aged 70+			All ages		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0-1 year	28	21	49	41	27	68	69	48	117
1-5 years	46	41	87	86	42	128	132	83	215
5-10 years	28	18	46	66	38	104	94	56	150
10-25 years	22	21	43	83	53	136	105	74	179
0-25 years	124	101	225	276	160	436	400	261	661

ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

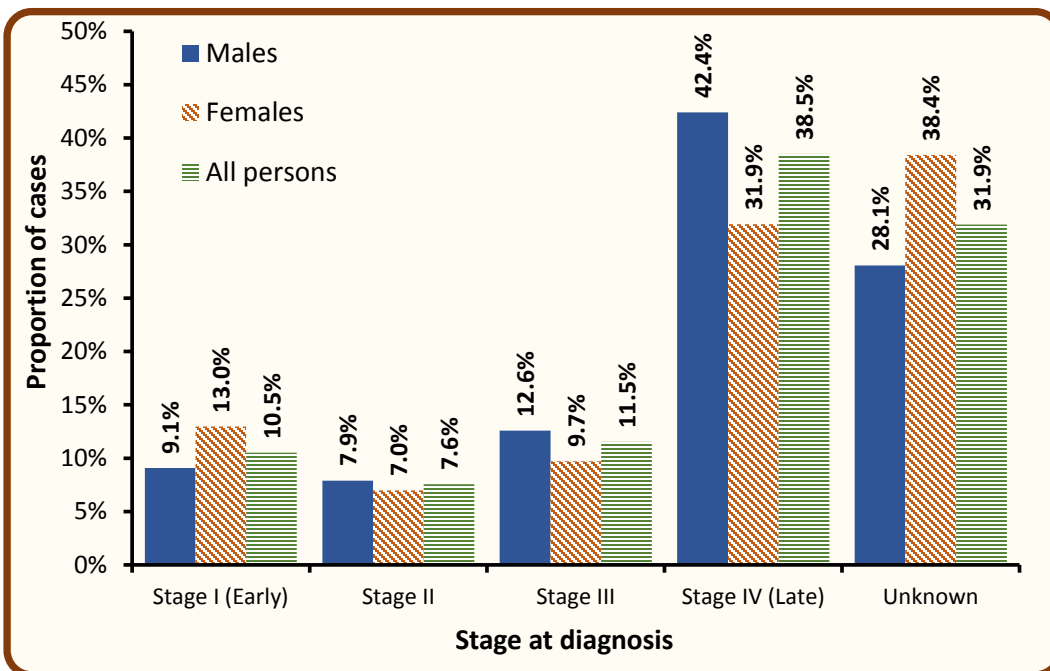
## Cancer stage

### Incidence by sex and stage at diagnosis: Stomach cancer 2013-2017<sup>1</sup>

During 2013-2017:

- 68.1% of cases diagnosed had a stage assigned.
- 10.5% of cases were diagnosed at stage I. (15.4% of staged cases)
- 38.5% of cases were diagnosed at stage IV. (56.6% of staged cases)
- Among cases which were staged, 58.9% of male cases were diagnosed at stage IV, compared to 51.8% of female cases.

Stage at diagnosis	Average cases per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Stage I (Early)	12	10	23
Stage II	11	6	16
Stage III	17	8	25
Stage IV (Late)	58	26	84
Unknown	38	31	69
<b>All stages</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>217</b>



Cancer stage describes the size of a cancer and how far it has grown and spread.

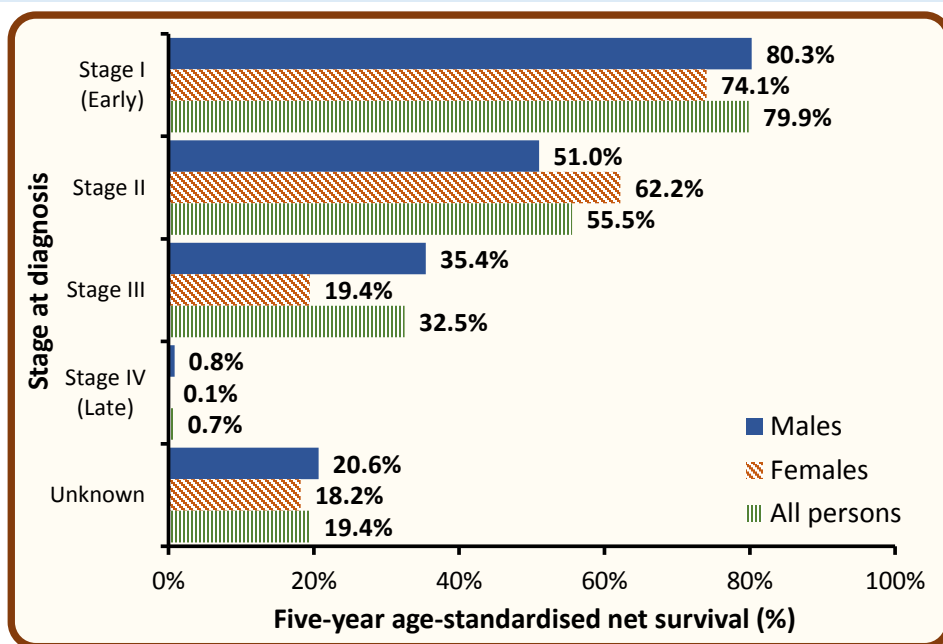
This information is used to help decide what treatments are needed.

The classification used here to stage cancer is the TNM (version 7) classification.

Data on cancer stage in 2018, classified using TNM (version 8), is available online at [www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)

### Survival by sex and stage at diagnosis: Stomach cancer 2009-2013

- Stage at diagnosis is one of the most important factors in stomach cancer survival with five-year survival decreasing as stage increases.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) ranged from 79.9% for early stage (stage I) disease to 0.7% for late stage (stage IV) disease.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for unstaged stomach cancer was 19.4%.
- Five-year survival (ASNS) for stage IV stomach cancer was 0.8% for men, compared to 0.1% for women.



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ASNS: Age-standardised net survival

## Mortality

During 2014-2018:

- There were 79 male and 56 female deaths from stomach cancer each year.
- Stomach cancer deaths made up 3.4% of male cancer deaths (ex NMSC), and 2.7% of female cancer deaths (ex NMSC).

### Deaths by sex and age at death: Stomach cancer 2014-2018<sup>1</sup>

During 2014-2018:

- The median age at death was 74 for men and 78 for women.
- Risk of death from stomach cancer was strongly related to age, with 78.5% of men and 76.8% of women aged 65 years or more at time of death.
- 5.9% of stomach cancer deaths occurred among those aged under 50.

Age at death	Average deaths per year		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 - 49	4	4	8
50 - 64	14	9	23
65 - 74	24	11	34
75 +	38	32	70
<b>All ages</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>135</b>

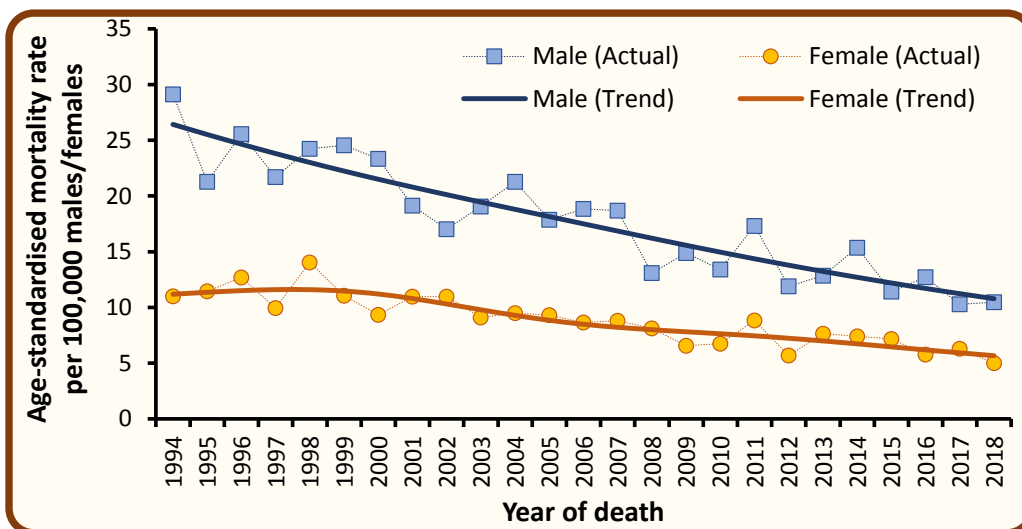
### Deaths by sex and year of death: Stomach cancer 2009-2018

- Among males the number of deaths from stomach cancer decreased by 6.0% from an annual average of 84 deaths in 2009-2013 to 79 deaths in 2014-2018.
- Among females the number of deaths from stomach cancer decreased by 3.4% from an annual average of 58 deaths in 2009-2013 to 56 deaths in 2014-2018.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Male</b>	85	77	101	72	84	97	73	86	70	70
<b>Female</b>	52	54	72	47	65	63	62	51	57	45
<b>Both sexes</b>	137	131	173	119	149	160	135	137	127	115

### Trends in age-standardised mortality rates by sex: Stomach cancer 1994-2018

- Among males age-standardised mortality rates from stomach cancer decreased by 14.6% from 14.1 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 12.0 deaths per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.
- Among females age-standardised mortality rates from stomach cancer decreased by 11.0% from 7.1 per 100,000 person years in 2009-2013 to 6.3 deaths per 100,000 persons years in 2014-2018. This difference was not statistically significant.



Mortality data are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar Office via the Department of Health.

Counts of the number of deaths are based upon the year that death occurred, and upon the primary cause of death only.

Age-standardised mortality rates remove changes over time caused by population growth and/or ageing.

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NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

## Further Information

Further data is available from the NI Cancer Registry web site: [www.qub.ac.uk/nicr](http://www.qub.ac.uk/nicr)  
Phone: +44 (0)28 9097 6028  
e-mail: [nicr@qub.ac.uk](mailto:nicr@qub.ac.uk)



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