

# STOMACH CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2010-2014)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2010-2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
142	86	228	86	60	146
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			22-YEAR PREVALENCE (2014)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
17.8%	23.4%	20.0%	395	247	642

## INCIDENCE

Between 2010 and 2014 there were an average of 142 males and 86 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 100 whilst the probability that a female will develop stomach cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 247.

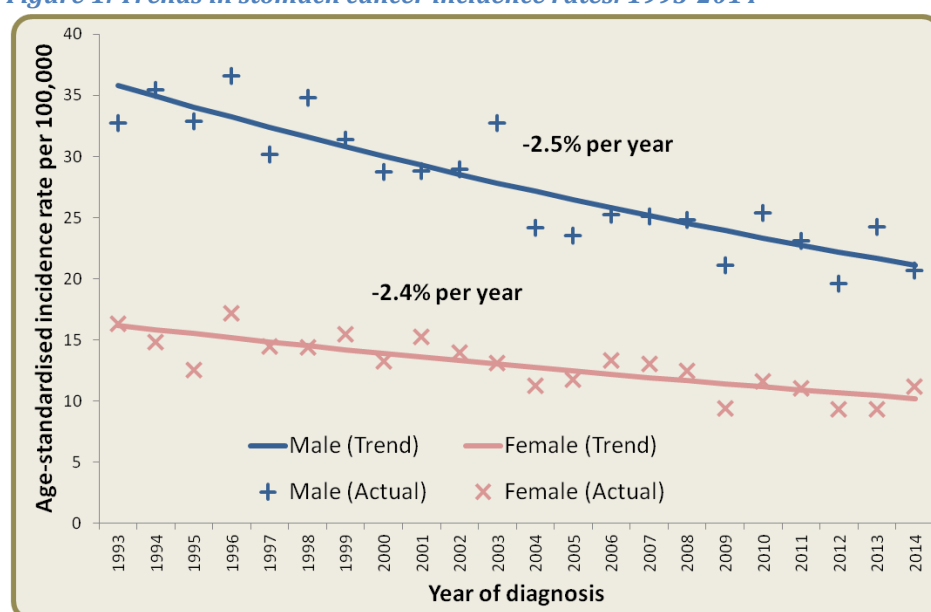
### Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of stomach cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Males	125	133	134	140	127	154	145	119	159	132
Females	85	98	99	97	74	92	89	77	77	95
Both	210	231	233	237	201	246	234	196	236	227

Over a ten-year period the number of stomach cancer cases has increased in males and females from 210 in 2005 to 227 in 2014.

Figure 1: Trends in stomach cancer incidence rates: 1993-2014

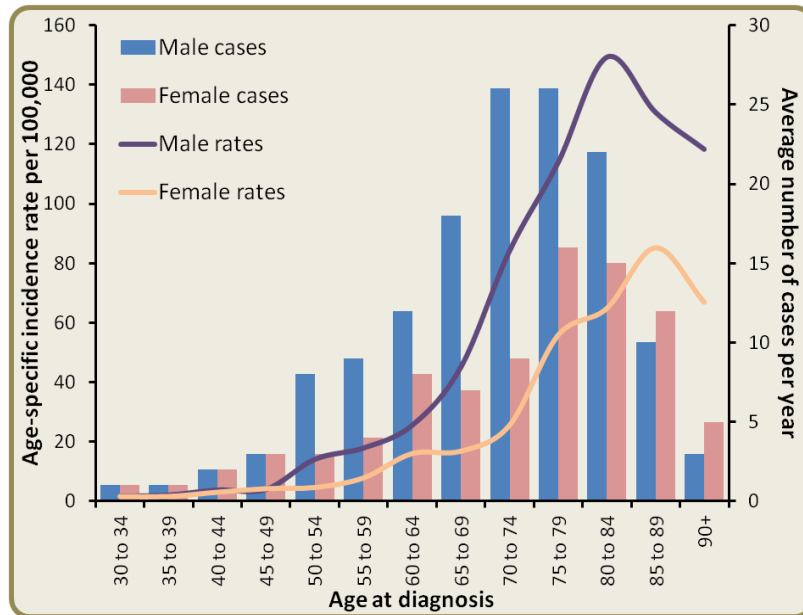


However, after accounting for population changes, there has been a 2.5% decrease in yearly incidence of stomach cancer in males and a 2.4% yearly decrease in incidence of stomach cancer in females.

### Incidence and age

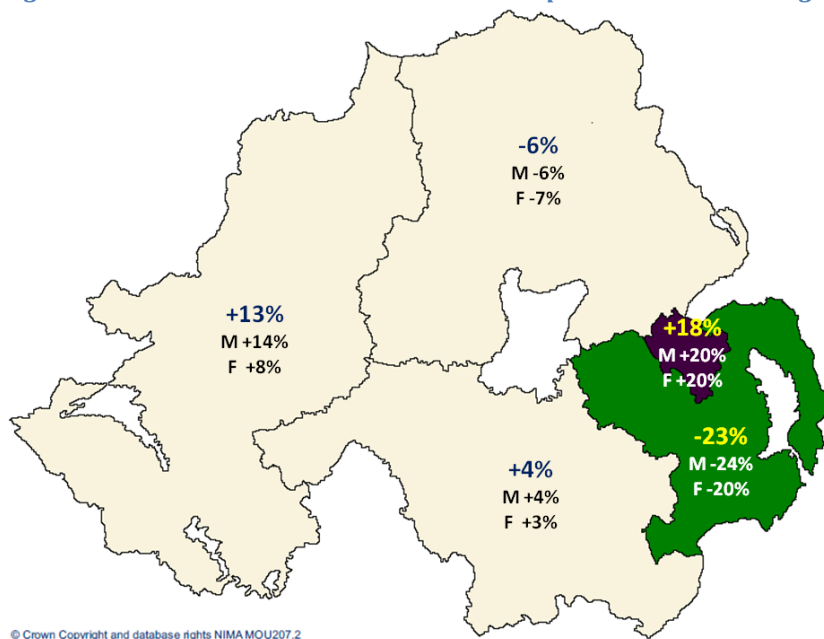
Stomach cancer incidence is associated with increasing age. More than 80% of patients diagnosed were over the age of 60. Incidence rates are highest among men and women in their eighth decade of life. There were no patients diagnosed under the age of 30.

Figure 2: Incidence of stomach cancer by age and gender: 2010-2014



### Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2010-2014



Incidence of stomach cancer was 18% above average in the Belfast health and social care trust whilst it was 23% lower for the South Eastern health and social care trust.

This trend is present for both males and females across all five health and social care trusts.

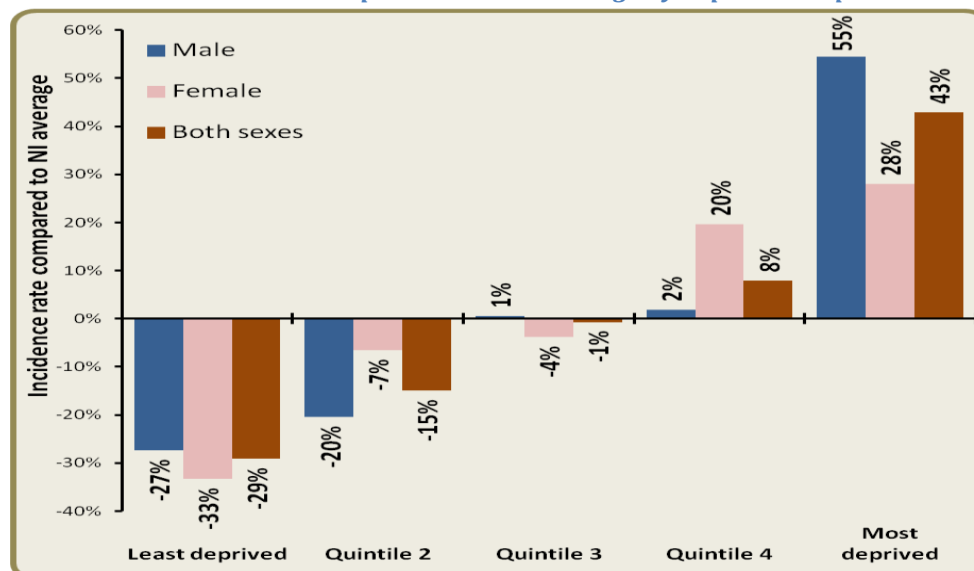
Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

### Incidence by deprivation

Incidence of stomach cancer is strongly associated with socioeconomic deprivation in Northern Ireland. Cancer incidence rates are 43% higher than the NI average in the most deprived communities and 29% 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.

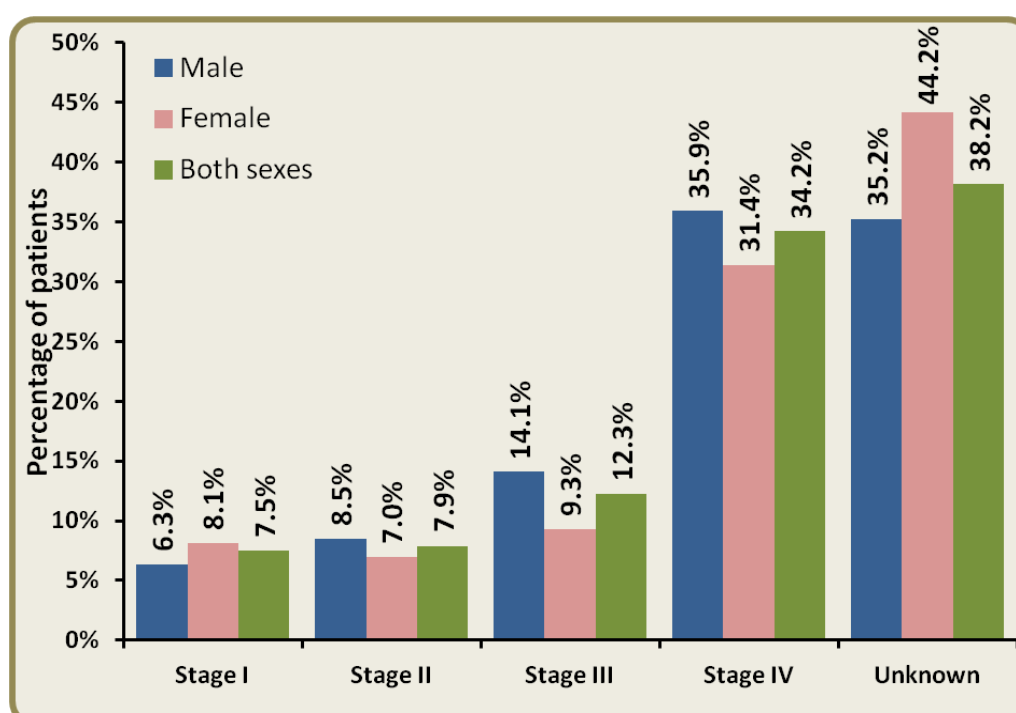
Figure 4: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2010-2014



### 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 (55% of staged cases or 34% of total cases) whilst stage III was the next most common stage at diagnosis (20% of staged cases or 12% of total cases).

Figure 5: Stomach cancer stage distribution: 2010-2014



## SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with stomach cancer between 2005-2009 was 17.8% at five years. The age-standardised survival for women during the same time period was 23.4%.

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

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	64.7%	58.3%	62.6%
1 year	44.5%	41.9%	43.6%
5 years	17.8%	23.4%	20.0%

### Survival Trends

There has been a slight improvement in five-year survival for stomach cancer in Northern Ireland in the 1993-1999 diagnosis period to the 2005-2009 diagnosis period in both men and women. Five-year survival in men between 1993-1999 was 15.6% and 17.8% between 2005-2009, women were 17.1% and 23.4% respectively.

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

Period of diagnosis	Male	Female	Both sexes
1993-1999	15.6%	17.1%	15.8%
2000-2004	16.1%	19.0%	16.9%
2005-2009	17.8%	23.4%	20.0%

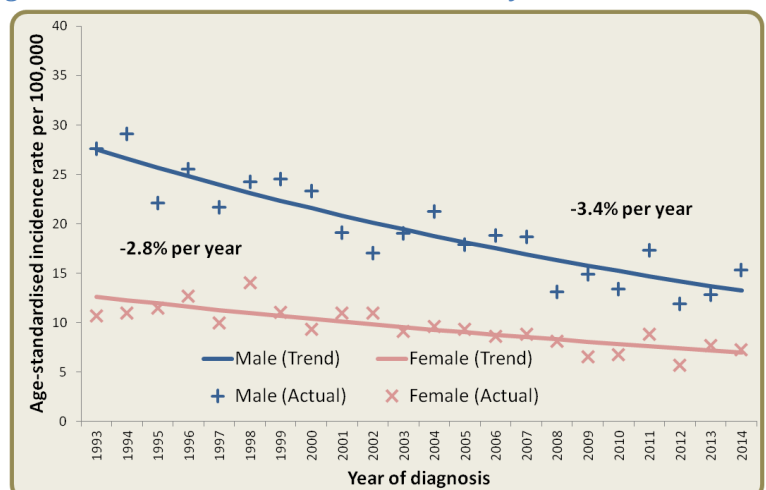
## MORTALITY

Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2010-2014 there were an average of 146 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 3.4% each year during 1993-2014. Female mortality rates have also decreased, by 2.8% annually, during 1993-2014.

*Figure 7: Trends in stomach cancer mortality rates: 1993-2013*



## PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were a total of 642 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 2014 who were diagnosed from 1993-2014 by time since diagnosis and gender*

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				22-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-22 years	
Male	0-69	31	51	25	22	129
	70+	50	86	50	80	266
	All ages	81	137	75	102	395
Female	0-69	28	28	20	15	91
	70+	29	39	35	53	156
	All ages	57	67	55	68	247
Both	0-69	59	79	45	37	220
	70+	79	125	85	133	422
	All ages	138	204	130	170	642

## FURTHER INFORMATION

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

### NI Cancer Registry

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICR is funded by the Public Health Agency and is hosted by Queen's University, Belfast.

