

STOMACH CANCER



NUMBER OF CASES PER YEAR (2011-2015)			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER YEAR (2011-2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
138	81	219	85	61	146
FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL (2005-2009)			23-YEAR PREVALENCE (2015)		
Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
17.6%	22.3%	19.4%	408	233	641

INCIDENCE

Between 2011 and 2015 there were an average of 138 males and 81 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 107 whilst the probability that a female will develop stomach cancer before the age of 75 is 1 in 261.

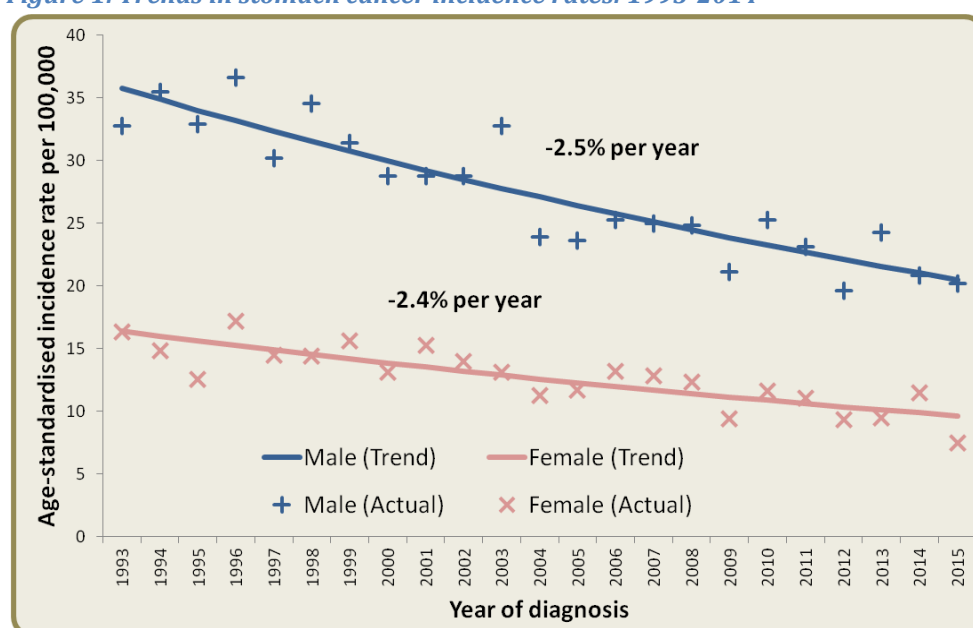
Incidence trends

Table 1: Incidence of stomach cancer by gender and year of diagnosis: 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Males	133	133	140	127	153	145	119	159	133	136
Females	97	97	96	74	92	89	77	78	97	64
Both	230	230	236	201	245	234	196	237	230	200

Over a ten-year period the number of stomach cancer cases has decreased in males and females from 230 in 2006 to 200 in 2014.

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

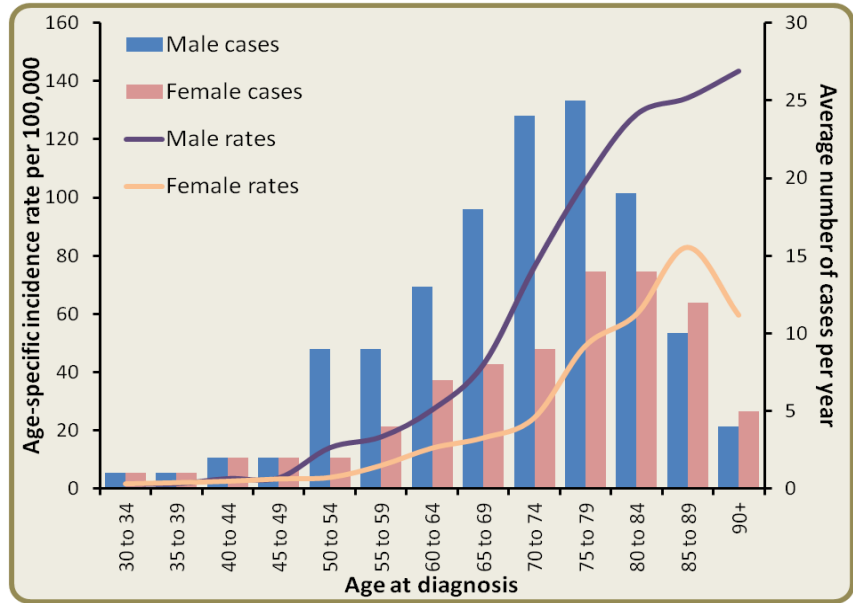


However, after accounting for population changes, there has been a 2.5% decrease in yearly incidence of stomach cancer in males and a 2.4% yearly decrease in incidence of stomach cancer in females.

Incidence and age

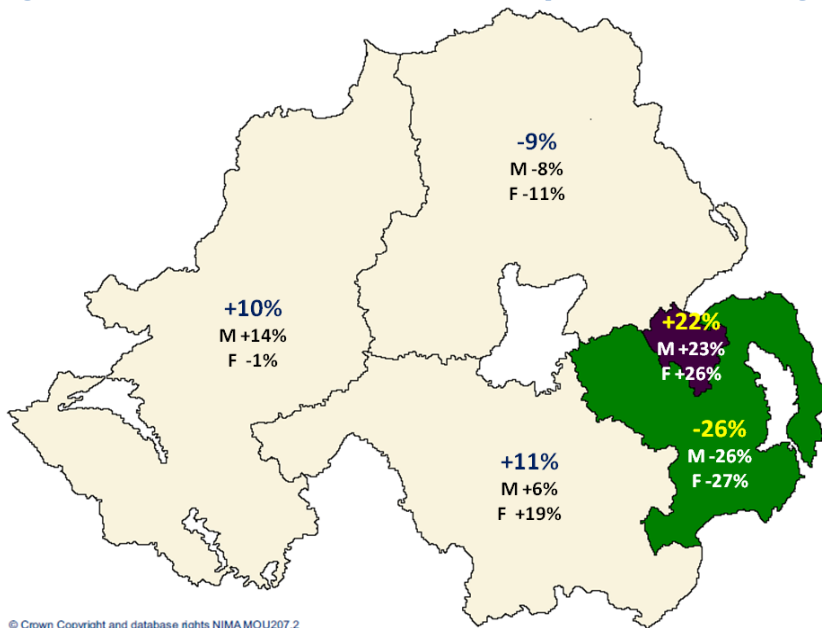
Stomach cancer incidence is associated with increasing age. More than 80% of patients diagnosed were over the age of 60. Incidence rates are highest among men and women in their eighth decade of life. There were no patients diagnosed under the age of 30.

Figure 2: Incidence of stomach cancer by age and gender: 2011-2015



Incidence by Trust area

Figure 3: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by sex and HSC trust of residence 2011-2015



Incidence of stomach cancer was 22% above average in the Belfast health and social care trust whilst it was 26% 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.

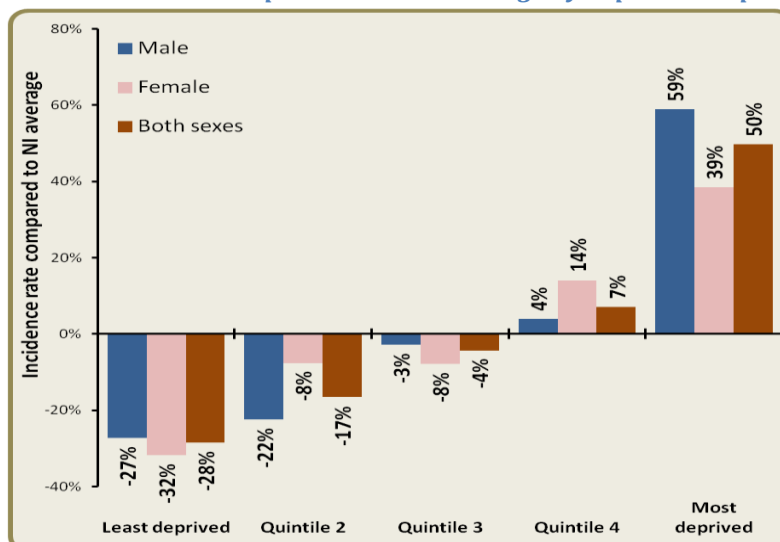
Significantly higher than average

Significantly lower than average

Incidence by deprivation

Incidence of stomach cancer is strongly associated with socioeconomic deprivation in Northern Ireland. Cancer incidence rates are 50% higher than the NI average in the most deprived communities and 28% 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.

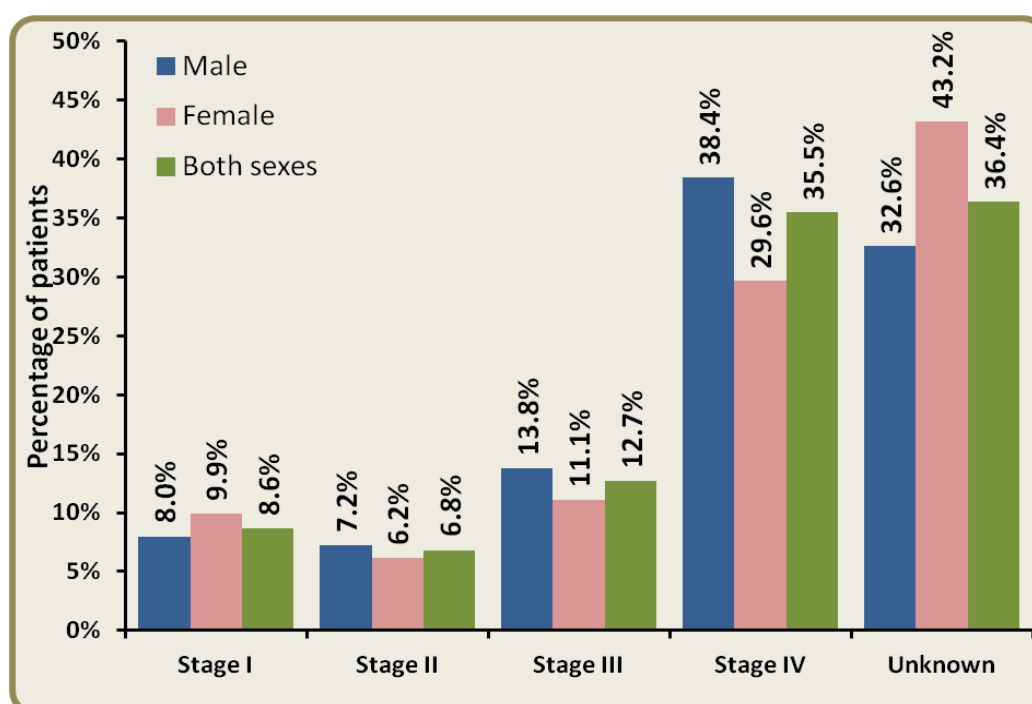
Figure 4: Stomach cancer incidence rates compared to the NI average by deprivation quintile: 2011-2015



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 35% of total cases) whilst stage III was the next most common stage at diagnosis (20% of staged cases or 13% of total cases).

Figure 5: Stomach cancer stage distribution: 2011-2015



SURVIVAL

The age-standardised survival for men diagnosed with stomach cancer between 2005-2009 was 17.6% at five years. The age-standardised survival for women during the same time period was 22.3%.

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

Time since diagnosis	Diagnosed 2005-2009		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
6 months	64.3%	58.0%	62.3%
1 year	44.0%	41.5%	43.1%
5 years	17.6%	22.3%	19.4%

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 14.4% and 17.6% between 2005-2009, women were 16.3% and 22.3% respectively.

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

Period of diagnosis	Male	Female	Both sexes
1993-1999	14.4%	16.3%	14.9%
2000-2004	15.3%	18.7%	16.5%
2005-2009	17.6%	22.3%	19.4%

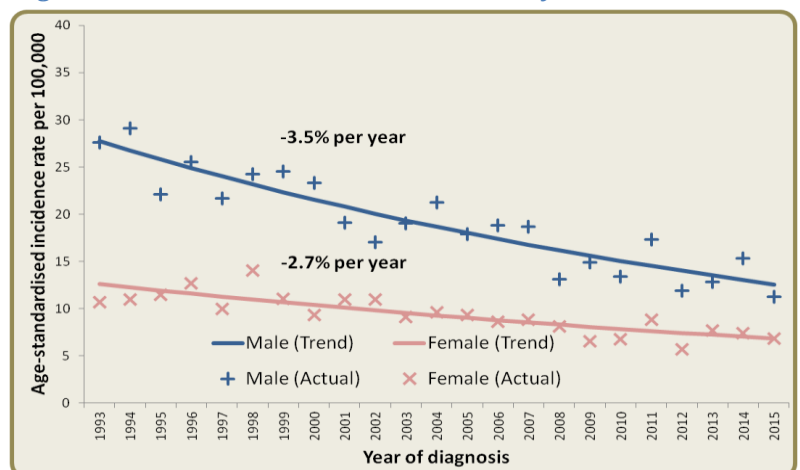
MORTALITY

Mortality statistics are provided by the Northern Ireland General Registrar's Office. In 2011-2015 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 3.5% each year during 1993-2015. Female mortality rates have also decreased, by 2.7% annually, during 1993-2015.

Figure 7: Trends in stomach cancer mortality rates: 1993-2015



PREVALENCE

At the end of 2014 there were a total of 641 people living with a diagnosis of stomach cancer of which 64% were male, 20% 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 2015 who were diagnosed from 1993-2015 by time since diagnosis and gender

Sex	Age	Time since diagnosis				23-year Prevalence
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-23 years	
Male	0-69	47	44	29	17	137
	70+	48	82	57	84	271
	All ages	95	126	86	101	408
Female	0-69	13	31	20	15	79
	70+	20	45	33	56	154
	All ages	33	76	53	71	233
Both	0-69	60	75	49	32	216
	70+	68	127	90	140	425
	All ages	128	202	139	172	641

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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